The Weekly Post.

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MARSE JIM'S INTIMIDATION.

HOW OLD BEN TOLD THE STORY IN THE COURT HOUSE.

"Now, then, Mister Witness," "Yes sah?"
"Go on in your own honest way
And tell to the court and the jury
Of that 'rew on election day?
But first, how long have you known, sir,
The prisoner here at the bar?"
"De who, sah? De pris'ner? You don't mean
Mars' Jim, what's a settin' down dare?

"Why, I'se kno'd him sense fust he kotch breff
Up yander in Tennessee—
But whar's de use in axin' me dat?
You all kno's he wuz raised by me."
"Now tell us about the election fight
That you saw that day at the polls,
When your Mars' Jim tried by violence
To intimidate this man Bowls?"

"Is dat's what Mars' Jim's 'raigned for?
Well, I do declar, dat's funny!
But, den, yer jess lissen er minnit
An' I'll tell yer de truf'e, now honey!
Dat ar' leckshun was gwine on fa'rly
An' quiet, an' orderly, an' free,
When Mars' Jim cum up ter de poles dar,
Wid de han's frum de farm an' me.

"Well, dis lop side nigger name Bowles, hyar,
Was kavortin' around in de crowd,
An' a-pullin' de voters fus' one side
An' de edder, an' talkin' out loud.
When he see'd us he cum up a-bulgin'
An' passin' his tickets about,
An' swearin' as how he could chaw up
'Enny f'imocrat nigger fotch out.

"Den I made er remark dat wuz passin'
'Bout niggers outgrowin' dere pants
An' fixin' deresclbs ter be worfless
He aharter-wards—'ceptin' fer ha'nts!"
Den Bowles retch'd round fer his razor,
A-lowin' he'd kyarve my ole hart—
But Mars' Jim slipp'd in dar betwixt us
An' push'd me an' Bowls bofe apart.

"Den he fotch Bowls a lick in de lef' eye
Dat shot hit up tighter dan wax:
Den he peel'd him up dar on de temple
An' bluddied his noze wid two whacks;
Den he planted de toe ob his boot, sah,
Whar Bowls coat-tails orter bin,
An' Bowls spun 'round in dat 'roun-about
Like er boy's whirligig in de win'!

"Den eb'ryone dar gib a cheer, sah,
An' sed dat hit sarve'd dis Bowls right,
An' hit tickl'd de darkies ter deth mos',
'Kase Mars' Jim fit de ole man's fight!
But, den, dat's Mars' Jim, ter de world sah—
Jess de same sense de wah ez befo'—
An' whoebber cums foolin' along o' his han's
Is gwine ter get hurtled, now, sho!

"Now, dat is de trufe—an' Bowls kno's hit!
An' could tell hit ez plane, sah, az me—
An' you's got de 'rong man in de box dar,
Az I hopes dat de jury'll see!
An' if dat wuz attemp'ter entimordate,
Hit's a pow'rful winnin'some way—
'Kase de man dat Mars' Jim trix a-backin'
We niggers elecktid dat day!"

Old 'Si in Atlanta Constitution.

ABOUT DREAMS.

Their Relations to Waking Thoughts—Some Remarkable Visions.

[From the Saturday Review.]

A dream cometh of multitude of business, says Holy Writ. Constantly we find such dreams connecting the dreamer, sensitive to his name and credit, with persons and domestic scenes quite removed from his absorbing occupations. Such were Laud's dreams. Sleep sometimes transports him from the anxious present into the serene past of an humble home. "In the night I dreamed that my mother, long since dead, stood by my bed, and drawing aside the clothes a little, looked pleasantly upon me." "At night I dreamed that my father, who died forty-six years ago, came to me, and to my thinking he was as well and cheerful as ever I saw him. After some speech, I asked him how long he would stay with me. He answered he would stay till he had me away with him." The cares of authorship, though less bustling than the ecclesiastical statesman, are as full of absorbing business. Macaulay's head must have been very full of his work when he had the dream of a horror peculiar to his calling. "I have had a dream" (about his younger niece) he writes to Mr. Ellis, "so vivid that I must tell it. She came to me with a penitential face, and told me that she had a great sin to confess; that Pepys' *Diary* was all a forgery, and that she had forged it. I was in the greatest dismay. "What! I have been quoting in reviews, and in my history, a forgery of yours as a book of the highest authority. How shall I ever hold up my head again?" I woke with the fright, poor Alice's supplicating voice still in my ears."

On the other hand, the idle, according to all moralists, dream quite away from personal interests, and borrow even the material for them from more active intelligences. Thus Addison's Citizen, having no business of his own, takes the cue of his dreams from the talk of his club. "Dreampt of the Grand Vizier" is one entry, after the coffee-house news that that functionary had been strangled. And later on in the week, Sir Timothy having paid his annuity, and all going well, we read: "Went to bed, dreamt that I drank small beer with the Grand Vizier." Condensed into a few words we find the same character in the *Sluggard*, familiar to our childhood:

He told me his dreams, talked of eating and drinking,
But ne'er reads his Bible, and never loves thinking.

A crop of warning dreams is apt to arise on the occurrence of a catastrophe, provoking the suspicion that they arrange themselves, out of somebody's vague remembrance, into distinctness after the event. We read in the Memoir of the Rev. W. Bull, a noted Nonconformist, who "had a great aptitude for improving passing events," that he improved in this spirit the burning down of the Haymarket Theatre, in which fifteen or sixteen persons lost their lives. Amongst these was a young woman who had gone to the play against her will to oblige some country cousins, telling her maid before she went that she should never return alive, for she had dreamed the night before that she should die. And her mother had the same dream, which proved true of both. Some dreams of ill omen, however, come to us on authority of a very different character. In fact, men of the world are as much attracted by the mysterious as any others, provided, perhaps, that the subject is gilded by high position and has persons of rank for believers and sympathizers. Thus Mr. Raikes apparently gives implicit credit to the following: "The Duc de Berri dreamed one night that he was standing at the window of his apartment in the Tuileries which overlooked the gardens, accompanied by two individuals, when his attention was suddenly attracted to the iron railing by what seemed to be passing in the Rue de Rivoli. A dense mass of people was assembled in the street and presently there appeared a grand funeral procession followed by a train of carriages. He turned round to one of the bystanders and inquired whose funeral was passing; the answer was made that it was that of M. Greffulhe. In a short time after this procession had filed off down the street, another and more splendid cavalcade made its appearance, as coming from the chateau; this far surpassed in magnificence its predecessor; it had every attribute of royalty; the carriages, the guards, the servants were such as could only be marshaled in honor of one of his own family. On putting the same question he was told that it was his own funeral. In a few nights after this vision the Duc de Berri went to a grand ball given by M. Greffulhe at his hotel in the Rue d'Artois; it was a very cold night, and M. Greffulhe, who was not in a very good state of health, attended his Royal Highness to the carriage bare headed, and was struck by a sudden chill, which brought on a violent fever and terminated his life in a few days. Before a week had elapsed the knife of the assassin Louvel had consummated the remaining incident in the dream."

There are dreams of bright as well as dark omen, which come on as good and more recent authority. To return to the desert island. We must class among dreams the vision with which Mrs. Woodsworth was there favored, as reported by her son: "A curious thing happened to my mother on the first of November. She was sitting by the fire, when she said she saw a woman's face and head appear. It was a beautiful face—pale complexion and dark eyes—with a kerchief tied over the head and under the chin. It smiled kindly at her and slowly faded away. I told some of them about it, and it was soon all over the island. But the curious thing is, that Captain Giffard's (captain of the ship that rescued them) young wife, a most gentle and kind lady, when she leaned over the ship's side, saying, 'Good-bye' to my mother as she was leaving the whaler, had the face of the vision on the island, even to the kerchief tied under the chin."

AN AGREEABLE SURPRISE.

A Ruse to Cure a Young Widow of Gambling.

There resided in Bordeaux a young, rich and handsome widow, who had for six months incessantly lamented the loss of her husband, tenderly beloved. A fatal storm had wrecked the vessel in which he had embarked, and every soul on board was supposed to have perished. The young widow, though surrounded by admirers, observed scrupulously the rules of decorum. At length, however, the persuasions of her friends had effect, and she once more threw open her doors to receive company.

Madame St. Amere had one foible—she loved to play to excess; and this foible alone threatened to involve her in much trouble. On the evening of her first *fete* a tall, graceful figure, masked, followed her, paying her innumerable silent attentions. To rid herself of his importunities she sat down at a card-table, and was successful for about an hour.

The mask, who had fixed himself behind her chair, then solicited the honor of playing with her, which she granted, and renewed the game with fresh spirit, though not with equal good fortune. Madame was piqued at the superior skill of the impertinent mask, and staked to an immense amount. Still the stranger was triumphant, and, pulling from his pocket a large purse of gold, tauntingly dared her to risk a like amount. Although absolute ruin might have been the consequence of her imprudence, Madame would not recede, but anxiety and vexation disturbed her countenance.

For some time the game was doubtful; at length the malignant deity decided against her, and the rash widow found her fortune destroyed by one night's folly. Her anguish could not be concealed; she rose abruptly from the card-table, when the mask, in an insinuating tone of voice, hinted to her that she need not put herself to any inconvenience to make up this debt of honor, as he could wait, or compromise it some other way, with more pleasure to himself and less embarrassment to her.

She darted on him a look of rage and contempt.

"Who are you, wretch!" she exclaimed, "who darest thus to insult me in my own house?"

"Softly, madame," replied the mask; "I am no gambler nor needy adventurer—there are ladies who would not be ungrateful for such an accommodation."

Madame burst into tears.

"Good heavens! must I endure this insolence? Quit my house, sir; and if you are a gentleman, make good your claim to-morrow."

"No, madame, I will not quit your house to-night; my claim is on your fortune, or yourself, and I will make it good, let who will dispute it."

With these words he removed the mask, when Madame uttered a shriek of joyful surprise, and fainted in his arms.

The company crowded round. They were chiefly relations, who immediately recognized the Chevalier St. Amere. The rapture of Madame may be easily imagined, when on recovering, her husband informed her that he had been saved from the wreck by a brave sailor, who had taken him into his own ship, which was bound to Peru; that he remained there till a convenient opportunity offered for his return, and, having been fortunate enough to amass a considerable portion of wealth, had meditated this agreeable surprise, in hope of curing her of a destructive habit, the consequences of which he had long dreaded."

Madame embraced him with transport, and assured him she would never again yield to temptations, or continue a practice of which she now saw the madness in glaring colors.

Having received the congratulations of their friends, the amusements of the evening, which had been so strangely interrupted, were again renewed, and the adventure was for many months the talk throughout Bordeaux.

JUDGE GILDERSLEEVE of New York, made some remarks in the General Sessions in New York the other day about the feminine fashion of carrying the pocketbook in an outside pocket of the cloak when on shopping expeditions. He said that these women often give to unfortunate boys roaming the streets their first temptation to steal, and that from this petty kind of stealing to graver crimes the way is short and easy.

A DAY DREAM.

[From the Springfield Republican.]

I shut my eyes and see it all—
The garden and the wood,
The lilacs and the maples tall,
The grass plat where she stood.

Above, the spreading apple trees
Their snowy blossoms shed,
That floating on the morning breeze
Fall gently on her head.

The quaint old house with narrow eaves,
The chimneys broad and low,
The shadows of the waving leaves
That softly come and go.

I hear the sound of many feet
Upon the oaken floor,
I hear young voices glad and sweet
Within the open door.

And now they come, a merry throng,
Fresh as the vernal breeze,
And summon her with shout and song
Who stood beneath the trees.

I see them all together go
Beyond the wooded hill;
Their song sounds far away and low,
It fades, and all is still.

'Tis but a dream, for nevermore
To time do they belong,
Their footsteps press no earthly shore,
No mortal hears their song.

But one of all who gathered there
Remains the tale to tell;
'Tis she upon whose dark brown hair
The apple blossoms fell.

And once again upon her hair
Is snowy whiteness shed,
But 'tis not apple blossoms fair
That rest upon her head.

Thus, often as night's shadows come,
My eyes are filled with tears,
As visions of that peaceful home
Rise from the vanished years.

M. A. P.

THE NEGRO VOTER AT HOME.

Study of the Condition and Prospects of the Enfranchised Races.

[New York Sun.]

In a recent visit to Bolivar county, Mississippi, I took advantage of the opportunity of studying the negro by going to his cabins, and by conversing with him as to his manner of living, habits of life, politics, &c. In this county, which is immediately east of the mouths of the White and Arkansas rivers, and which is washed by the waters of the Mississippi for ninety miles, the negro voters number some 3,000, while the white voters number about 500. The negroes are, therefore, about six times as numerous as the whites. It is the county where Senator Bruce began his political career, and it is now in the district represented by Gen. J. R. Chalmers. There are but two or three small towns in the county, and few negroes live in them. The majority of the colored people live in cabins on the plantations; they are mostly built of rough plank, and a few of logs. They are as tight as the better houses in that country, and are heated by fireplaces with stick and mud chimneys. They generally consist of one or two rooms, though there are many which appear to have more, and each room, for the most part, has one small window; some few have more. The cooking is almost universally done at the open fire. I neither saw a stove, nor did I hear of one being used by a colored family. The furniture was generally of the rudest kind—roughly-made bedsteads and benches and a rough table, such as are generally used in kitchens. Occasiinally one sees a few chairs and cheap pieces of furniture made in the North, but a family which indulges in such extravagance is looked upon with disfavor. Their beds are ticks of the ordinary material, filled with corn shucks torn to shreds, with rough comforts and quilts for coverlog. As a general rule the houses are very dirty, but some few are kept clean and neat. Their cooking utensils and tableware are in keeping with the surroundings. Their food is principally corn bread and pickled pork or bacon, with a few vegetables. Flour and molasses are used in considerable quantities, and the trade in both is increasing at the landings. Nearly every family keeps a few hogs, and frequently a cow is seen about their cabins.

The dress of the men is about as good as that worn by the farm hands at the North when at work; but few have an extra suit. They evidently buy nearly all their clothing ready made. The women are comfortably dressed, but at their homes they show but little of that extravagance in dress seen in their colored sisters in the towns. Both men and women are extravagant in covering for their feet. The former generally wear boots with high, fanciful tops, costing from eight to twelve dollars, but the women seem to prefer cloth shoes, which cost from three to five dollars, and these are worn at their work in the fields. The old brogans, the best shoes ever made for out-door farm work, they will not wear, for they are to them a badge of servitude, and they will go barefoot rather than make use of them.

A few negroes, perhaps a dozen in the whole county, have bought land and paid for it. They are doing well. Maybe 100 more have also bought land, but are unable to pay for it, and these are dragging along, doing no better than the renters, if as well. Col. Hudson, one of the oldest settlers in the county and one of the richest, told me that at the close of the war he selected from his many negroes thirty of the best workers, sold them land on the most reasonable terms, and helped them to start; that they all did well the first year, but since then they have generally fallen off, and none of them have paid for their lands, the far greater number having given them up long ago. A few rent land at from $5 to $7 per acre, and a few hire out by the month for from $12 with board to $20 without. The far greater number rent land for half the crop. They are given a cabin and an acre of ground free. Each hand is required to till about five acres of corn and ten acres of cotton. The planter furnishes utensils and a team, and feed for the team, gins the cotton and presses it, throwing in bagging and ties. The hand does all the labor, gathers the corn, picks the cotton, and delivers it to the gin. When the cotton is baled, it is divided equally. In the mean time the negro must live, and the planter either advances him provisions or gives him an order on his merchant for what things he may want. Occasionally the merchant makes the advances on the negro's account. The cotton is held and sold by the person making the advance, and if there is anything left it is paid to the negro. The average amount of cotton produced is a bale to the acre. The bales will average 525 pounds.

If the negro would work steadily and do his work well, he could till more ground and raise much more corn and cotton to the acre than he does. Corn averages about forty bushels to the acre, and is planted from the first to the middle of March. It nearly always grows out of the way of the cotton, and the two crops conflict but little. The negro gets to work late in the morning and quits early in the evening. Saturdays he will not work at all. If the whole week has been wet and Saturday a good day he will not work. Picking cotton he apparently abhors, and hands will not pick more than half as much as they were made to pick in the days of slavery. A hand can raise more cotton than he can pick, and, what with the negro's natural indolence and his hatred of the work, about half the cotton is picked by colored cotton pickers, who swarm around the plantations in the autumn. They get seventy cents a hundred for picking the cotton, which weighs about three times as much as cotton after it is ginned. These cotton pickers, men and women, are generally the most dissolute characters, and have a very bad influence on the laborers with whom they come in contact.

Another drawback to cotton picking are the festivities which are held almost every night in the week in the neighborhood, beginning in the autumn and lasting until after the Christmas holidays. They are disgraced by drunkenness and debauchery, and neither the men nor women who attend them are fit for labor the next day. Often there are difficulties at these parties, and murders are not uncommon.

It seems to me there can be no advancement for the negro until the whole system of labor is changed. Nearly everybody, white and black, is one year behind, and when the crop is raised its proceeds have already been expended. Such a system must be wasteful and expensive. The negroes complain that the white men get everything, whether they work well or ill, and the planter says the merchant and carrier get all not absorbed by taxation, which is near six per cent. of the valuation when all the taxes are counted.

With regard to politics I found the negroes very reticent. They said they were Republicans, but liked General Chalmers, and would always support him over any man, even over a Republican nominee. In political matters the negro follows his leaders most implicitly. It does no good to see individuals and solicit their votes, for they will promise to vote for every man who seeks their suffrage, but they will always vote the ticket their leader gives them. Nor do they care so much about elections as they did when first enfranchised. There has never been any intimidation in this county, and both whites and negroes, in answer to my questions, deny that there had ever been any effort to prevent the negroes from voting as they wished.

Yet the negro may easily be intimidated. You know it by the very manner of his speech. They are cunning, and get information early, and that unusually correct, considering the means of communication, which is from one to the other. Even in the days of slavery, when rigid patrols were kept up, the whites were often astonished at the rapidity and correctness with which news was spread among the negroes. They are very much afraid of Winchester rifles ("windshakers" they call them), of which they have heard a great deal, and if, during a political campaign, a box of these guns, or even a box said to contain them, were shipped to the county, the negroes would be so badly frightened that many could never be induced to go near a public meeting or to the polls. But in no case, though I questioned many negroes, could I hear of the slightest attempt by the whites to intimidate in any way whatever. The whites manage the negroes entirely through their leaders, and they have done it so effectually that the whites fill all the public offices worth having in the county.

The public schools are entirely under the control of the County Superintendent. There are neither school houses nor school districts. The negroes have schools generally where they want them and some cabin on the plantation is generally rented for the purpose. The negroes select their own teachers, and the Superintendent employs them. Schools are taught in the summer, and this lasts from three to five months.

The negro in the Mississippi Valley is evidently making no progress. He is idle and fond of gaming, and his surroundings are such that he has nothing to restrain his passions or direct his mind to higher aims. He cannot be controlled or educated as the white man is, for his nature is as different from the latter as the color of his skin. There may be a brighter future for him, but it can only come through early and intelligent training. He must also be freed from the superstition that now fills his whole being, and persuaded to adopt and be guided by the principles of the Christian religion. Then he may advance and fill a higher place in the order of humanity. As it is, he is evidently retrograding, and sinking deeper and deeper into barbarism every year.

H. M. B.

Color No Social Bar.

[From the Philadelphia Record.]

WASHINGTON, February 4.—Mrs. Senator Bruce yesterday put the social problem to the test. It appears that two of the ladies of the Riggs House, one of the fashionable hotels, called at Mrs. Bruce's residence some time ago and left their cards. All of the ladies of the hotel receive on Monday together in the public parlor. Yesterday, when the reception was at its zenith, Mrs. Senator Bruce, accompanied by a lady friend as dark as Erebus, was shown into the parlor. Singling out the twain who had kindly left their cards with her, she engaged them in conversation some few minutes, and then left. The other ladies thought the episode decidedly shocking, not so much that Mrs. Bruce had called, as the fact that she had allowed her darkey friend to accompany her. She was too much off color to be squeezed through tony society, although the Senator's bride is nearly white.

A CRAZY woman wandered into San Francisco four years ago. She said that she had walked across the continent, and gave various histories of herself. Investigation showed that she had really made the journey on foot. She was put into an insane asylum. Lately she was sought out by a nephew who had slowly traced her movements. She proved to be Mrs. Kahman of St. Louis, and the owner of an estate worth $130,000.

IN THE BARN.

O Jack are you up in the hay loft?
I'm coming up there, too.
I'm tired of being a lady;
I'd rather have fun with you
There's company in the parlor,
And mamma whispered to me,
"Now, do be a lady, Pussy,
And see how good you can be."

But Jack, it was really dreadful!
I couldn't sit still you know,
And most likely the company wondered
To see me fidgeting so.
But I heard you laughing and shouting,
And I knew you were having fun,
And I looked at the clock and wondered
How soon her call would be done.

But while they were busy talking,
And didn't remember me,
I just slipped out as softly;
And here I am, you see.
O Jack, it is awful jolly
Not to be grown-up folks;
They never have fun in the hay-loft,
Laughing and telling jokes.

They can't go hunting for hens' eggs,
Or swing on the old barn door,
Or climb this steep old ladder,
And jump like us to the floor.
To sit in a *chair* is horrid,
To sit on a *beam* is fun,
And *we* don't care if we're sunburned,
We aren't afraid of the sun.

Just fancy mamma and sister
Rolling about in the hay!
It makes me laugh—because surely
Their "trains" would be in the way.
I heard papa call me a "Tom-boy;"
I'd rather be that, I declare,
Than to sit for another hour
So still in a parlor chair.

Just think of the time I wasted,
Where I might have been with you.
And it may be another half hour
Before her visit is through.
I am sorry for mamma and sister,
Long dresses, long manners and all!
And Jack, I'll be sorrier still, dear,
When you and "Fussie" grow tall.

—*Youth's Companion.*

A RAILWAY ADVENTURE.

Running a Rebel Blockade in the Alleghenies.

[From Lieut. Col. C. S. Greene's stories of the Great Rebellion.]

Among the many incidents that, during the late rebellion, were connected with that great national artery, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, is one that I will relate.

In the fall of 1861, having been detained by business in the town of Cumberland, Md., I was at last about to start for Wheeling, when I learned that the road was occupied below Harper's Ferry by a force of rebels, and therefore no train would pass.

This proved true in reference to ordinary trains, but a "special" with which was Hon. Mr. Pierpoint and a few other notabilities, had passed before the rebels cut the track, and was therefore approaching. On inquiry, I found that the engineer of the coming train had been one of my old chums, ere I had discarded engine driving for a more profitable business. My friend Joe M—was a cool, bold, skillful engineer, and as generous as reckless of danger.

As I expected, I no sooner saw him and stated my wish to go up the road, than he swore that, "special or no special," I should ride with him, if for nothing but to see the "last time" his engine, "Wildfire," would make.

As we dashed rapidly along and were passing through Black Oak Bottom, a couple of ill-looking fellows in citizens' dress fired at the engineer, but doing no damage, merely provoked a laugh of derision from him for their want of marksmanship. On arriving at Oakland, Md., we were disagreeably surprised by receiving a telegram, informing us that a party of rebels were making extraordinary haste to reach the railway at a point many miles ahead of us. Also, they seemed to know who the special contained, and would therefore use all endeavors to capture or kill us.

There was but one car beside the engine, and in it was briefly discussed the question of go or stay, while Joe was having the tender refilled with wood and water.

Mr. Pierpoint's business was too urgent to admit of any possible delay; two or three others concluded to risk the trip, and I—well, if it is not too egotistical to say so—I had run risks on railroads too often to back out because there was danger ahead, while the rest concluded to stay and trust to luck for the opportunity of getting away.

Just as we were about to start, the fireman making a mistep on the "running board," fell and struck the ground with such force as to break his arm. Joe hurriedly picked the poor fellow up, but time was precious just then, so leaving him to the care of the gentlemen who had accompanied us, he started directly towards me, asking me to come and "run" for him, as having no fireman, he would have more than he could do. I told him, however, to consider me his fireman for the rest of the trip, as he was best acquainted with the road; so without more ado I doffed my coat, we jumped on, and away we went past hamlets, through wildernesses of stunted bushes, up grade and down hill at a speed rarely equalled. Our light train made firing an easy task for me, and I had frequent leisure to scan the beautiful ranges of the Alleghenies along which we skirted. Joe was sitting, as was usual with him, with his left hand on the throttle lever, and his body half out of the side window of the "cab," that he might the better scan the track ahead.

A few miles south of the famous Cheat River Bridge is a deep mountain gorge with precipitous sides.

It is shaped like an hour-glass, wide at each end, but tapering each way toward the middle. The track runs for quite a distance along one side of the gorge, makes a very abrupt turn to cross the chasm, a very deep one, in a straight line, and then still curving inwardly, follows the gorge in a line nearly parallel with the track on the opposite side, for three-fourth's of a mile.

We were pitching along with that peculiar rocking, bounding motion, so different from the jar of ordinary fast speed. As we swept to the top of a grade around the side of a hill that commanded a view of the gorge—Joe and I both on the lookout—we saw, at a moment's glance, enough to make us concentrate our thinking faculties, and act in a hurry, whatever was best to be done.

There, on the straight track, just at the edge of the gorge, a lot of men in gray uniform, were hastily piling up some old ties, logs, &c.: while at the point where the curve was the sharpest—before reaching the gorge—were several more tugging furiously at a rail, one end of which seemed to baffle them, as they pulled it outwards. We were within a mile when we discovered them, and as each noticed them, the shout came simultaneously from both of us, "The wrong side of the curve!" The ignorant fools were pulling out the inside rail, instead of the outside. In the latter case nothing could have saved us from running off the track, and probably into the gorge. Our single brakesman, seeing the danger—I suppose from habit—was commencing to tighten the brake, but at a look from Joe I signalled "off brakes;" Joe, meanwhile opening the throttle to its widest extent as we dashed down the grade at a positively frightful velocity.

As we neared them, part of them huddled together near the track. I seized a large stick of wood, intending, if possible, to hurt "somebody." We were going altogether too swift to fear their taking aim at us; and for that matter, I suppose they considered our destruction such a certainty that firing at us would be needless. I was poising the big stick of wood, and guessing at the rate of speed—I've had some practice throwing parcels from trains in motion—when Joe suddenly pulled the whistle-rope. The hoarse shriek seemed to startle them for an instant; they huddled closer together, and I tossed the stick outward and downward. I had barely time to see it crash through the group with the force of a thunderbolt, when, with a jarring plunge, the wheels on one side struck the naked ties. That part of the trouble we had feared but little, as the impetus of the engine was almost sure to make it mount the track again. On the track again, but a few rods ahead of us, was the formidable barricade, and beyond that the yawning chasm. Joe was standing up now, with eyes blazing, still holding the throttle wide open, as he braced himself for the shock. I had grasped the break-rod of the tender the instant I threw the piece of wood. Crash—my hold didn't avail me; as I was pitched head over heels against the fire-box and laid flat upon my back on the foot-board or floor of the engine.

Joe was as suddenly jerked half around, his back striking the little door in front of where he had stood, breaking the door and shivering the glass to atoms. But we were through; how we couldn't tell, except that we were still on the track and thundering over the gorge. Joe's *spirits* rose with the occasion. Extricating himself almost as suddenly as he had been deposited in the little glass door, he jerked a tin flask from his pocket, sprung on top of the tender and from thence to the roof of the cab. Steadying himself for a moment, with his face toward the "graybacks," he shouted, "goodye," made them a low bow, and took a drink, perfectly regardless of the white puffs of smoke, as one after the other discharged their pieces at him, as he afterwards explained, "the engine made too much noise for him to hear the bullets, and they didn't seem to be hitting anybody."

After having, in spite of sore bones, performed a jig, which he extemporized for that occasion for the express edification of the rebs, Joe descended from his perch and deliberately shutting off steam, stopped.

We were still in sight of them, though at a tolerable safe distance, and now saw a group of them standing near several men who had been wounded, perhaps some killed, by that "irrepressible" stick of wood.

Our damages were a few bruises each, but no serious hurts. Our engine suffered the loss of the cowcatcher and headlight, the front of the smoke-box was stove in, beside sundry dents and bruises on the brass casings of the cylinders, but for running purposes absolutely uninjured; the rebels having piled the logs squarely across the top of the track, the point of the cowcatcher had gone under them and, though broken by the shock, had raised them sufficiently to keep them from under the wheels, while the engine dashed them right and left into the gorge.

The rebels seeing us stop, started in pursuit, but as we found nothing serious to impede our further progress, and, as in their case, "distance lent enchantment to the view," we were off again in high spirits, and without further adventure worth recounting, arrived safely at our destination.

Poor Joe, after having been shot at so often as to have acquired a sovereign contempt for rebel bullets, was shot and killed in 1865, while running a Government engine near Chattanooga.

THE REMORSELESS BARBER.

[Burdett of the Hawkeye.]

The wild, ungovernable passion a barber has for trimming your hair! On the 4th of December I was in Boston, thinking about a lecture I was expected to deliver in the evening, and so badly scared that I couldn't remember the subject nor what it was about. I went into a Tremont street "Institute of Facial Manipulation and Tonsorial Decoration," and inquired for the Professor who occupied the chair of Mediæval Shaving and Nineteenth-Century Shampoo. One of the junior members of the faculty, who was brushing an undergraduate's coat, pointed me to a chair, and I climbed into it. When the performance was about concluded, the barber said to me:

"Have your hair trimmed, sir?"

I believed not.

"Needs it very badly, sir," he said; "looks very ragged."

I never argue with a barber. I said: "All right, trim it a little, but don't make it any shorter."

Immediately trimmed all the curl out of it; and my hair naturally, you know, has a very graceful curl to it. I never discovered this myself until a few months ago, and then I was very much surprised. I discovered it by looking at my lithograph.

Well, anyhow, he trimmed it.

On the 6th of December I was at Bath, Maine. Again I was shaved, and again the barber implored me to let him trim my hair. When I answered him that it had been trimmed only two days before, he spitefully asked where it was done. I told him, and he gave expression to a burst of sarcastic laughter.

"Well, well, well," he said at last, "so you let them trim your hair in Boston. Well, well. Now you look like a man who has been around the world enough to know better than that."

Then he affected to examine a lock or two very particularly, and sighed heavily.

"Dear, dear," he said, "I don't know, really, as I could do anything with that hair or not; it's too bad."

Well, his manner frightened me, and I told him to go ahead and trim it, but please not make it any shorter.

"No," he said, "oh, no, it wasn't necessary to cut it any shorter; it was really too short now, but it did need trimming."

So he "trimmed" it, and when I faced the Rockland audience that night, I looked like a prize-fighter.

In four days from that time I was sitting in the chair of a barber down in New York State. He shaved me in grateful silence, and then thoughtfully run his fingers over my lonely hair.

"Trim this hair a little, sir?" he said; "straighten it up about the edges?"

I meekly told him I had it trimmed twice during the preceding week, and I was afraid it was getting too short for winter wear.

"Yes," he said, "he didn't know but what it was pretty short, but you didn't need to cut it any shorter to trim it. It was in very bad, ragged shape at the ends."

I remained silent and obstinate, and he asked me where I had it trimmed last. I told him, and he burst into a shout of laughter that made the windows rattle.

"What's the matter, Jim?" inquired an assistant partner down the room, holding his patient in the chair by the nose.

Jim stifled his laughter and replied:

"This gentleman had his hair trimmed down in Maine."

There was a general burst of merriment all over the shop, and the apprentice laid down the brush he was washing and come over to look at the Maine cut, that he might never forget it. I surrendered. Trim it a little, then I groaned, "but in the name of humanity, don't cut it any shorter."

"No," the barber said, "he wouldn't make it a hair's breadth shorter."

When I left that shop, if it hadn't been for my ears, my hat would have fallen down clear on my shoulders. When I reached the hotel, everybody started, and a couple of men got up and read a handbill on the wall, descriptive of a convict who had recently escaped from Sing Sing, and looked from the bill myself very intently. That night several of the audience drew revolvers as I came out on the platform.

Then I went to Amsterdam, New York. The barber of that sleepy village, who, in the interval of his other duties acts as Mayor of the town and edits the local papers, undertook to shave me with a piece of hoop-iron he pulled out of his boot-leg. When I resisted, he went out into the kitchen and came back with a kitchen-knife and a can-opener, and offered me my choice. I selected the can-opener, and he began the massacre, remarking incidentally that he used to keep a good sharp spoke-shave for his particular customers, but he had lost it. Then he said my hair needed trimming very badly. I protested that it was impossible; it had been trimmed three times within ten days, and was as short now as a business man on the 1st of January,

"Oh," he said, "it wasn't too short, and besides there wasn't no style about it at all." He could give it some shape, however, he said, without making it any shorter.

So I surrendered and told him to shape it up. And if that fore-doomed, abandoned, Amsterdam son of an oakum picker didn't go out into the woodshed and come back with a rusty old horse-rasp and begin to file away what little hair I had left. He allowed a few shreds and patches to remain, however, clinging here and there to my scalp in ghostly loneliness. I rather feared that my appearance that evening would create a panic, but it did not. I observed that the majority of the audience had their heads "shaped up" after the same manner, and were rather pleased with my conformity to the local custom and style.

Well, I got along to Corry, Pa., and rushed in for a shave and got it, in one time and two motions.

"Hair trimmed, sir?" the barber said.

I supposed he was speaking sarcastically, and so I laughed, but very feebly, for I was getting to be a little sensitive on the subject of my hair, or rather, my late hair. But he repeated his question, and said that it needed trimming very badly. I told him that was what ailed it, it had been trimmed to death; why, I said, my hair had been trimmed five times during the past thirteen days, and I was afraid it wouldn't last much longer.

"Well," he said, "it was hardly the thing for a man of my impressive appearance, who would naturally attract attention the moment I entered a room (I have to stand on my tiptoes and hold on with both hands to look over the back of a car-seat) to go around with such a head of hair, when he could straighten it out for me in a minute."

I told him to go ahead, and closed my eyes, and wondered what would come next.

That fellow took a pair of dentist's forceps and "pulled" every lock of hair I had left.

"There," he said, proudly, "now when your hair grows out it will grow out even."

I was a little dismayed at first when I looked at my glistening poll, but after all it was a relief to know that the end was reached, and nobody could torment me again to have my hair trimmed for several weeks. But when I got shaved at Ashtabula, the barber insisted on puttying up the holes and giving my head a coat of shellac. I yielded, and my head looked like a varnished globe with the maps left off. Two days after I sat in a barber's chair at Mansfield. The barber shaved me silently. Then he paused, with a bottle poised in his hand, and said:

"Shampoo?"

I answered him with a look. Then he oiled my hairless globe and bent over it for a moment with a hairbrush. Then he said:

"On which side do you part your hair?"

THE late Prince Henry of the Netherlands was one of the wealthiest princes in Europe. His property has been usually estimated in Holland at $41,500,000. The greater part of it consists in State funds; there are also shares in commercial companies, landed estates, and castles, and similar property, some of it in Netherlands, the remainder in Germany and the Dutch colonies.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1879.

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SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

The Soldiers' Orphan Schools of this State were, and to some extent are yet a grand and noble illustration of the liberality of Pennsylvania in paying an honest debt to the children of those who went down in battle. Gov. CURTIN is entitled to the credit of starting the system; but it begins to look as if it was to be made the cover of a job in the interest of somebody; just who is not now apparent. A letter in the Harrisburg *Patriot* from Hon. JOHN G. FREEZE of Columbia county, says:

Inasmuch as the war ended in April, 1865, the legislation admitting children of soldiers sick and otherwise disabled, born since January, 1866, seems to be pushing the thing to an extremity. It seems, too, that this change in the law admits children not orphans, and has increased the number of children in the schools largely. They now number 2,526, and we are told that at least *three fourths* of the children now in school could not have been admitted under the original system. This statement is sufficient to show that there is somewhere in the present management a considerable quantity of "sugar" dealout to somebody. Under the old system *two schools* would now suffice for all the soldiers' orphans. But under the present one we have *thirteen schools* and *eleven houses*. And for these schools for the year 1879 there are required $350,000 00 for the general expenses, and $10,000 00 for *expenses of the department*. Now a large amount of this money can be saved, not only without detriment to the children, but with a positive advantage to them.

In addition to the above $360,000 00 there has been appropriated for some years annually the sum of $7,000 to enable the girls from the orphan schools who show an aptitude for teaching to enter a Normal school and there complete their education and fit themselves to teach.

Mr. FREEZE recommends that the Soldiers' Orphan schools be abandoned, and the children distributed among the Normal schools. "By this," he says, "we get clear of $10,000 departmental expenses—get clear of the principals, teachers, maids and matrons of *twenty-five* distinct institutions, with an expenditure of, say $100,000, at the least—and other matters to which we need not call attention. This plan will benefit the State and the scholar, and ought to be adopted."

THE RIOT LOSSES BILL.

We print elsewhere the bill reported by the Ways and Means Committee, as a substitute for Speaker LONG's bill, to ascertain and adjust the losses caused by the July riots of 1877, in this State. It is said the bill in its present shape owes its paternity to WM. H. KEMBLE of Philadelphia, who probably represents the railroad interest so far as it is involved in the adjustment of the riot losses. The bill provides for a commission of three disinterested persons to be appointed by the Governor, to ascertain the riot losses in the various counties, they will receive claims, hear evidence of the value of property destroyed, and file their report with the State Treasurer. Allegheny county, it is stipulated, shall pay into the State Treasury twenty-five per cent. of the losses assessed against it, and before the claims are paid the claimant shall sign a release in full against the county; but if the county fails to pay 25 per cent., the claimants, after receiving 75 per cent. from the State, can proceed against the county under the special law, for the remainder. The railroads are entitled to recover the freight on any property carried to the point of loss. Four millions are appropriated, which is to be drawn from the Treasury by the claimants in the order their claims are passed, on the warrant of the Governor.

As soon as the bill was reported on Wednesday a Franklin county member brought in a bill from the same committee for the issue of five per cent. bonds to the amount of $2,652,000 to pay the border raid claims, and it took its place on the calendar next to the riot bill. A combination to pass these two bills, involving near seven millions of dollars, does not augur well for the passage of either. The Philadelphia papers are already taking ground against the riot bill, and the border raid bill is an old stager that has been uniformly rejected.

THE ROAD TILDEN WOULD NOT TRAVEL.

The testimony of SMITH Mr. WEED and Colonel PELTON lifts the curtain on one phase of the cipher dispatches, and a very interesting one, too. The former had an offer on behalf of certain members of the South Carolina Returning Board proposing to sell the vote of the State, or at least return as elected one or more of the Democratic electors. It will be remembered the canvass of South Carolina by precincts defeated some of the Republican electors while the canvass by counties, with certain precincts rejected, gave a majority to all the HAYES electors. A very "good case" could have been made out, either way. SMITH made a bargain, communicated it to PELTON in New York, and went from South Carolina to Baltimore to meet the latter, accompanied by the agent of the Returning Board. His supposition was that PELTON would bring the money to Baltimore. The New York *Herald* editorially refers to what followed:

Mr. Pelton came to Baltimore without money, and told him that the proposed transaction had come to the knowledge of Mr. Tilden, who condemned and forbade it. We can discover no improbability in this testimony. It is evident that the bribe was not paid, since the Returning Board decided in favor of the Hayes electors. There is no other perceptible reason for the failure of the negotiation than the refusal of Mr. Tilden to furnish the money for consummating it. Unless Mr. Weed was deceived (and he does not seem to be a person who could be duped in such a matter the Presidency was offered for sale by South Carolina Republicans. Mr. Tilden's refusal to buy it is the most probable explanation of the failure of the visit to Baltimore. We see no reason why Mr. Weed should not be regarded as a credible witness on this head, especially as he make no attempt to shield the dishonorable part which he acted in the affair.

Mayor COOPER of New York, who was Treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, testified he received a dispatch from PELTON from Baltimore asking a very large sum of money, $60,000 or $80,000, should be sent to him. He went immediately to Gov. TILDEN's house, and informed him of Col. PELTON's demand: that it was the first knowledge TILDEN had of the object of PELTON's and WEED's visit to South Carolina; that TILDEN said PELTON must be ordered home immediately and any negotiations promptly stopped. "He put his foot down," said the Mayor, "without a moment's hesitation." The New York *Evening Post* in its editorial comments on Mayor COOPER's testimony, says:

The testimony of Mr. Cooper will have great weight. He says that when the demand for sixty or eighty thousand dollars came from Mr. Pelton at Baltimore he took the dispatch to Governor Tilden, who said that the negotiations must be stopped at once and that Pelton must be ordered home forwith. Pelton was ordered by telegraph, and told Weed at Baltimore that their plans had failed. It will be remembered that in his letter, published after the cipher exposure, Governor Tilden said:

"No offer or negotiations in behalf of the State Canvassers of South Carolina, or of any of them in respect to the certificates to the electors, was ever authorized or sanctioned in any manner by me directly or through any other person.

"I will add that no offer to give the certificates of any returning Board or State canvassers of any State to the Democratic electors in consideration of promises of office or money or property; no negotiation of that nature in behalf of any member of such Board or with any such member; no attempt to influence the action of any elector of President and Vice-President by such motives was ever entertained, considered or tolerated by me or by anybody within my influence, by my consent or with my knowledge or acquiescence. No such contemplated transaction could at any time have come within the range of my power without that power being instantly exerted to crush it out."

Mr. Cooper's testimony shows that when Pelton's dispatch was exhibited to him Governor Tilden did stop the proceeding.

The evidence of PELTON on Thursday, states that after he returned from Baltimore, he had his first conversation with Gov. TILDEN on this matter. PELTON says:

Mr. Tilden was much annoyed and I dont know that he yet forgets it. He denounced my action; was very severe; he told me distinctly that he wanted no such work, and would sooner die than allow himself to be put into the Presidential chair under false pretenses; when I subsequently showed the Governor the whole correspondence he was still more exercised and denounced the whole proceeding emphatically.

We have quoted the *Herald* and *Evening Post* because they are not at all friendly to Gov. TILDEN, and their comments are those of papers which would not have hesitated a moment, had the facts justified it, to have denounced him. As it is they can afford to do him justice.

To sum up: This testimony makes it clear that the Republican Returning Board of South Carolina offered the vote of that State to TILDEN, through their broker and WEED and PELTON (assuming the latter to be TILDEN's agents), for a money consideration of "$60,000 or $80,000." Governor TILDEN, as soon as it reached his ears, and without a moment's hesitation, denounced the negotiations, ordered the negotiators home to New York, and spurned the corrupt proposition, which, if carried out, would probably have made him President. "He would sooner, die," it is testified he declared, "than allow himself to be put into the Presidential chair undes false pretenses." The more Uncle SAMUEL is assailed, the more he shines out like burnished gold.

TILDEN ON THE STAND.

The evidence of Governor TILDEN before the sub-committee investigating the cipher telegrams at New York on Saturday, will be read with interest. It was not needed to satisfy an honest or intelligent public opinion that he had no lot or part in the Returning Board corruption, either directly or indirectly, and that his only action, so far as corrupt proposals came to his knowledge, was to stamp them with his most emphatic disapproval. There was not a moment's hesitation. The way he dealt with the proposed sale of electoral votes (proffered to his supporters by Republican Returning Boards) was to stop it. That was not his road to the Presidency. He scorned to secure by corrupt means what was really his own, as the elected representative of a majority of the people of the Union. Had he been of weaker or corrupt material, he would have purchased the Presidency. "There never was an hour or a minute," says Governor TILDEN "that I entertained such a thought." He would neither pay money or promise office.

It is remarkable that this cipher investigation, from which the HAYES party expected so much in the way of smirching Tilden, strongly sustains the Democratic position in regard to the determination of the Presidency in 1876-'77. There were votes to sell, but no Democrats to buy. The Returning Boards of Florida and South Carolina were in the market. There is no reasonable doubt they were offered to the Democrats for a big money consideration. There was a foolish attempt by PELTON and WEED to negotiate; but when the point was reached where money was a necessity, and the facts came to the knowledge of Mayor COOPER and through him to Governor TILDEN, there was a summary repudiation of the negotiations. The way he dealt with the proposed sale of electoral votes was to stop it. No man could do more. He broke off the negotiations, and ordered the negotiators home.

SENATOR THURMAN at Columbus the other day repeated to a newspaper correspondent his determination not to be a candidate for Governor. He said his decision was irrevocable, and on no condition whatever would he accept the nomination. He could not in justice to the other candidates who desired the nomination; nor could he in justice to himself, when his appearance on the State ticket, if he should chance to be nominated, would be the signal for opposing forces from the East, which would be strained to secure his defeat thereby hoping to cripple him in any future ambitions he might have. As to the future policy of the Democratic party the Senator is reported as follows:

He expressed his belief that bold action was what a party most needed to achieve success. An aggressive policy would always command respect, while besitancy or timidity would nearly always bring defeat with it. The Republican organization had never hesitated to take any responsibility to carry a measure, and this had enabled it to maintain its power for years, in spite of the distrust of the people, and in the face of its complete change from its former principles. On the other hand, a party that did nothing but object could not go before the country with the hope of making its objections stand as a policy. The people didn't like objectors, but they did admire a man or a set of men who were ready to enunciate aggressive doctrines, and were willing to stand or fall by them, but most of all, fight for them. He believed that the time was now past for the Democratic party to be regarded as a party of spectators. Ten years ago, when he first entered the Senate, there was little else for them to do; but now it was different. The fight in the future would be an aggressive one, and he didn't fear the result.

THE most terrific croaker we know of is the Philadelphia *Press*. "For a hundred years the distinction between the Tory and the Patriot of the Revolution has been maintained," it growls, as a sort of prelude to this:

So, a century will see still conspicuous the line of separation which shall perpetually divide into two classes the men who sought to sustain and the men who sought to destroy the Republic.

In plain English this must be construed that for a century to come the political divisions in this country will rest on remembrances of the war. We don't believe it, nor does the *Press*. History since Appomatox proves its absurdity as well as every day experience. If it were true, the American people, in all that is generous and progressive, would be an exception among the nations of the world. It is mere partizan froth covering schemes of power and plunder. Every days sees the bloody shirt assuming more attenuated proportions. Certain birds of evil omen regret this, precisely as the camp followers and army bummers regretted the peace that stopped their vocation. Not so with the American people. They see in the steady abatment of sectional wrangling and the more "perfect union" that follows, a triumph of christianity, patriotism, and the wisest statesmanship.

GOVERNOR HARTRANFT has been provided for at last, so the Legislature need be in no hurry to put him on active salary service as a Major General. Mr. HAYES yesterday made him Postmaster of Philadelphia in place of A. LOUDON SNOWDEN, who is appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia Mint. This is ex-Governor POLLOCK's place, and he is promoted to the Naval Office, if it is promotion, and gallant "JACK" HIESTAAD, CAMERON's gallant servitor, retired from the Naval Office and turned out to grass.

DURING fifteen years, from 1864 to 1879, the price of commodities necessary to the keeping of a household has been marvelously reduced. So gradual, however, has been the scaling down that unless the figures are contrasted the change will scarcely be realized. A wholesale grocery firm in Providence, R. I., supplies from its own prices current the following showing:

	1864 and 1865.	1879.
1 barrel of flour	$ 16 50	$ 6 00
1 barrel sugar, 200 pounds	42 00	17 50
1 barrel pork	48 00	10 50
1 barrel kerosene oil, 40 gallons	35 20	3 70
1 bag of salt	4 00	1 30
1 barrel lard, 200 pounds	62 00	12 50
1 chest tea, 25 pounds	22 50	6 00
1 bushel beans	3 37	1 40
1 hogshead molasses, 120 gallons	138 00	42 00
1 tub butter, 100 pounds	47 00	10 00
1 barrel hams, 200 pounds	50 00	14 50
1 dozen brooms	6 00	2 25
100 pounds corn meal	2 00	88
10 pounds pepper	4 00	1 40
10 pounds coffee	6 00	2 60
100 pounds codfish	7 50	3 00
100 pounds cheese	21 00	9 50
100 pounds tapioca	22 00	7 00
100 pounds soda	6 50	1 75
10 boxes raisins	67 50	18 75
100 pounds soap	14 50	5 50
	$626 17	$188 03

A dollar is a dollar now, and it buys a dollar's worth.

WONDERFUL BILLIARDS.

The Greatest Game on Record—Jacob Schaefer the Champion.

In New York the two great knights of the cue have fought their last and decisive battle in the Brunswick and Balke Billiard Tournament. George Slosson and Jacob Schaefer on Friday night crossed their cues for the grand trophy, and after the greatest and most brilliant game ever played in the world, Slosson was vanquished, and with a banner that has been borne triumphantly through the brunt of seven consecutive battles. Schaefer, amid the acclamations of the public, wins the titles of King of the Tournament and Billiard Champion of the World. The meeting of the men occurred in the twenty-eighth and last regular tournament, and was witnessed by one of the largest assemblages ever gathered at a billiard struggle. The game is thus described by the New York *Times*:

The great hall was crowded to its doors, and rang with a hoarse roar of many voices as, at 8:10 o'clock, Slosson, dressed in a neat suit of black, sprang upon the players' platform, and was followed a moment later by Schaefer, clad in a check suit, and accompanied by Mr. Michael Geary, the referee. The players strung for lead amid the wildest uproar, and Slosson winning, chose the white ball. He made a counting stroke from the "string," which was hailed with loud applause, and retired after playing 15 open table caroms, and his adversary then went to the table and played 12 pretty shots. In his fourth inning, Slosson, by a beautifully executed cushion carom made with the aid of a "bridge," brought the balls to his favorite rail, and began his inimitable "nursing." They "froze" on his sixty-ninth carom, and after counting prettily from the "string," he retired with a score of 95 to his adversary's 13. A slight tremor shook Schaefer's hand as he next went to the table, but his cue was swung with that easy grace so much resembling the artistic manipulation of a violin bow by a fine musician. He seemed, however, to have lost for the moment that accuracy which is the finest characteristic of his play, and retired after scoring 1 point.

Once more Slosson went to the table, gazed at the ivories a moment, lifted his cue, and made a counting stroke. Forty-two shots on the "open table" followed, and then the ivories rolled to the player's favorite rail, and once more he began to "nurse" with marvelous delicacy of touch and fine judgment. He had counted 100 amid a burst of enthusiastic applause, when Schaefer twice stopped him with a claim of "shove shot," which the referee twice overruled. On and on the balls rolled, turning corners gracefully and continuing merrily on their way. 100, 200, 300, 350, 400 they counted, and ceasing a moment as the spectators cheered to the echo, the expert continued, and as he neared his famous run of 441, the assemblage became so silent and their interest so intense that the great hall seemed deserted. Four hundred and forty-one. The run is reached. Four hundred and forty-two. It is exceeded, and the spectators cheer to the echo. Still the play continues, notwithstanding a "freeze" that causes the ball to be "spotted," until he finally falls on his four hundred and sixty-fifth shot, and retires. A great burst of applause seemed to shake the building, as the score —"Slosson 559, Schaefer 19"—was announced, and the cheering and hand-clapping continued until the player arises and bows in acknowledgment of the ovation.

Schaefer drank a draught of water, wiped his mouth, and with a self-possession that was little less than marvelous, approached the table to attempt the task of overcoming his adversary's almost insuperable lead. A dozen brilliant open-table shots drew the balls into position on the rail and the player began to "nurse." His tremor of hand, perceptible at the opening of the game, is now succeeded by iron-like "nerve," and he plays on until he has scored 2-3, and again the ball seems to shake with the applause of the onlookers.

With but 41 points to give him victory, Slosson stepped undauntedly to the table, but was "kissed" out on his fifteenth shot, which had it counted, would have given him position on the rail. The scores stood: Slosson, 571; Schaefer, 302. The latter drew the balls together, and by the most brilliant "nursing" closed his score with a superb run of 298, winning a most magnificent up-hill game, and making the largest single average on record. The scene which followed passes description. A cordon of police surrounded the player to protect him from violent congratulations, but his friends burst through the guard and lifted the player on the table, where he was greeted with frantic demonstrations of approval. At the same time Slosson was presented by Mrs. Brooks and Mrs. Schaefer, one of his relatives, with a beautiful basket of flowers in honor of his having scored the highest run on record. Slosson also carries off the best grand average of the tournament—37 and a fraction, Schaefer's grand average being 30 and a fraction. Appended is the score:

Schaefer—12, 0, 1, 1, 5, 283, 298—600.
Slosson—15, 9, 0, 71, 0, 464, 12—571.
Winner's average, 85 5-7; loser's, 81 4-7.
Best runs—Slosson, 464, 71; Schaefer, 298, 283.

D. G. OWENS, Druggist, Altoona, Pa., writes "Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup has a wonderful reputation; the demand for it is really astonishing. Mothers will have no other. It is destined to supersede all other Soothing Syrups."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

THE POPULAR PREACHER.

It was a worthy pastor,
Who saw with grief and care,
His congregation go to sleep,
Or—which was worse—elsewhere.

He pondered long and deeply,
This wise and pious man,
And at last hit on a simple
And most effectual plan.

Next Sunday, of his sermon
The text when he had said,
He slid adown the pulpit stairs
And stood upon his head.

By thousands flocked the people
That preacher great to hear,
And the trustees raised his salary
To fifty thousand a year.

THE nomination of General Banks to be United States Marshal of Massachusetts is said to be decided on.

M. GREVY as President of the French Republic will get $100,000 a year as salary and $50,000 for household expenses.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN H. MITCHELL died of yellow fever in Memphis last summer. Mr. Mitchell's sister, the actress Miss Maggie Mitchell, adopted their two surviving children. The youngest of the two orphans has just died in Baltimore.

AT the burial of Ashburton Webster at Marshfield last week the lid of the casket containing the remains of his grandfather—the great statesman Daniel Webster—was opened, and his face, the body having been embalmed, was perfectly recognizable.

THE miserable Wesley Bishop was permitted to have a last interview with his dying mother on Monday. The interview was a long one, and when Bishop came from the room he was overpowered. Mother-like, she thinks Mrs. Cobb misled her poor boy.

THE London correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* says: "I have seen the affidavit made by the authoress of 'Adam Bede' as executrix of the will of the late G. H. Lewes, in which she swears that she is a 'spinster,' and this affidavit is signed 'Marian Evans.'"

COMMANDER KELLS of the navy, who wrote a scorching letter on Kellogg of Louisiana, has been dismissed from the service on the charge of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman in selling his pay-vouchers and afterwards collecting the money thereon.

MR. CHRISTIANCY preferred the Peruvian to the Berlin mission because he thinks he can save $2,000 or $3,000 of his salary in Peru, while he would be compelled to spend all he received in keeping up ministerial style. Besides, he thinks the climate of Peru will be more beneficial to his health.

MISS JACKSON, the daughter of the Alexandria hotel-keeper who killed Colonel Ellsworth, of the Zouaves, in 1862, was kept in a Treasury Department place at Washington by Colonel Mosby until he left for Hong Kong. Since his departure Miss Jackson has lost her place.

To the defunct city of Memphis, in Tennessee, which has given up its charter so as to be able to deny its debt, the Nashville (Tenn.) *American* proffers the annexed epitaph:

Affliction sore long time she bore,
And funding was in vain;
The Legislature came along
And eased her of her payin'.

THE new opera house in Paris, begun in the reign of the late Napoleon, belongs to the State, was fifteen years in building and cost $13,000,000. A manager is appointed by the government and receives a subsidy of $160,000 annually for the expense of maintenance, besides receiving a salary of $5,000, with $1,600 additional for house rent and $1,000 for his carriage and half the profits.

THE person longest in the employ of any of the departments in Washington is Lindsey Muse, a messenger at the Navy Department, who was appointed to that position by Secretary Southard during the administration of John Quincy Adams in 1828, and has served there continuously to the present time. He has autograph letters from almost all the Secretaries of the Navy during his service.

THE sudden demise of Mr. Conkling's organ, the Utica *Republican*, on the very day that his defeat in the Senate was recorded, recalls the famous lines from the "Society on the Stanislaus:"

Abner Dean, of Angels, raised a point of order, when—
A chunk of old red sandstone struck him in the abdomen.
He smiled a sort of sickly smile, and curled up on the floor.
And the subsequent proceedings interested him no more.

CONGRESSMAN R. H. CAIN, the colored member from South Carolina, spoke to a colored audience in Baltimore on Monday night about the welfare of his race. He says that the friends of the colored man need not feel alarmed, for his progress since emancipation has been simply wonderful. He holds that the race throughout the South is constantly moving upward and that time and patience only are needed

MRS. THOMAS BLAIR NICHOLS, the Scotch wife of Captain Thomas Blair, is on her way to this country, to be present at the trial of her husband, who is now in solitary confinement at Fort Columbus, Governor's Island, on a charge of bigamy. The widow of General Gordon Granger, whom he married some months ago, will attend the trial, which will take place somewhere in Kentucky during the month.

KIMPTON, the South Carolina thief, whom ex-Governor Rice of Massachusetts, kindly saved from threatened punishment last fall, has been up to his old tricks again. The Westfield lawyers who defended him at that time spent considerable money, and took Kimpton's note at three months for $200 in payment, which they indorsed and had cashed. The note fell due the other day, after the bank had once granted an extension, and the lawyers had to settle it themselves.

A SUDDEN wedding in high life took place in Niles, Mich., the other day, the high contracting parties being ex-Governor Miller, of Minnesota, a widower of sixty winters, and Miss Bessie Macgoffin, a niece of ex-Governor Beriah Macgoffin, of Kentucky, a lady of twenty summers. Miss Macgoffin was accompanying Governor Miller from New York to Minnesota to be governess in his family, and the match was made on the cars.

Two years ago Miss Minnie Lombard, aged nineteen years, daughter of R. F. Lombard, of Wilmington, Del., became blind after a severe attack of typhoid fever. On Wednesday morning last she awoke early, complaining of a severe headache. Her mother applied warm water. She again went to sleep, and on awaking the second time found her sight fully restored. On the previous evening special prayer had been offered in St. Paul's M. E. Church for her benefit. She attributes her recovery to a direct interposition of Providence.

WASHINGTON.

Two Ex-Governors of Pennsylvania Provided For.

Hartranft to be Postmaster and Pollock Naval Officer of Philadelphia.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

REMARKABLE APPOINTMENTS.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—Two ex-Governors of Pennsylvania were provided for to-day. Pollock was appointed Naval Officer at Philadelphia and Hartranft Postmaster. Hartranft is pretty well shelved now as a Presidential candidate as Senator Don has for some time desired. Snowden gets Pollock's place as Director of the Mint, and Hiestand, the Naval Officer from Lancaster, retires. Hartranft's appointment gets rid of one of the applicants for the Berlin mission.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Senate Committee have agreed to report the bill preventing any more Chinese coming, as it passed the House.

The Senate Finance Committee, after tremendous pressure from the tobacco men, has reduced the tax on manufactured tobacco to sixteen cents per pound and snuff to twenty-four cents. Cigars are unchanged. All taxes on insolvent savings banks are remitted.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Congressional Committee met to-night at Willard's. In the absence of Barnum nothing particular was done. The opponents of Tilden are anxious to rig something to beat him. The meeting to-night was called in that interest.

Representative Mackey of Pennsylvania, is very sick at the National Hotel. The doctor forbids all visitors.

The sculptor, McDonald of New York, had an interview with Bob Ingersoll here to-day, when it was decided to erect at some point in the west a colossal statue of Tom Paine.

RELAPSE OF WADE HAMPTON.

Word comes here to-night that Wade Hampton has had a relapse and is very sick.

Gibson of the New York *Sun*, was before the Potter Committee to-day, and between the whole of them they have used up St. Martin's testimony pretty completely.

J. C.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—The Democrats of Congress had an adjourned caucus last evening and agreed to report a bill repealing the test oath now required to be taken by jurors. The bill will be in the form of an amendment and attached to the Sunday civil appropriation bill. It was also decided to repeal the clauses of revised statutes which provide for the appointment of federal supervisors of elections. Another caucus will be held to-morrow when the proposed amendments will be perfected. Some members of the caucus say Democrats will insist on the amendments being incorporated in the bill even at the risk of an extra session.

MEXICAN PENSIONERS.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensions authorize a report to the House with favorable recommendation the bill restoring all invalid pensioners dropped from the rolls on account of residence during the rebellion and providing for their payment from the passage of the bill. The bill enables Mexican war pensioners resident in the South during the rebellion to receive pensions as before the war.

THE OLD WORLD.

The Plague Reported to Have Broken Out in Thessaly.

President Grevy Sends His First Message to the Chambers.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LAWLESS PROCEEDINGS OF A MOB IN LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, February 7.—It is estimated from 30,000 to 35,000 men are now on a strike at Liverpool. The demeanor of the crowd yesterday was most threatening in consequence of sailors joining the strikers. Laborers employed in the provision trade have also struck. At Waterloo dock, the mob broke up the staging, and did much damage. After their expulsion by the police, they endeavored to storm the gates. At Princes Dock, the mob boarded the bark Cora from Wilmington, N. C., which was unloading her cargo of rosin and extinguished the fires in donkey engines and cut the hoisting gear. This mob numbered about 3,000. A smaller mob terrorized laborers at Queens, Nelsons and Bramleymoor docks. The police were reinforced last night, especially near the Sailors' Home. A number of laborers sent to Liverpool from Wolverhampton were compelled to return by threats of murder.

AN INCIPIENT RIOT SUPPRESSED.

LONDON, February 10, 2 A. M.—The police suppressed an attempted riot at Liverpool on Saturday, by promptly attacking a band of two hundred men who were marching towards the Queen's dock. Four thousand five hundred more laborers joined the strike in Liverpool and Birkenhead on Saturday, many of them through fear, and 1,500 are expected to join to-day. The sailors on a strike have been joined by foreign sailors and firemen on ocean steamers.

TREATY OF PEACE SIGNED.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY HEAL THEIR DIFFICULTIES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 8.—Caratheodori and Ali Pashas and Lobanoff, the Russian ambassador, this evening signed the definitive treaty of peace. Russians begin the evacuation of Turkish territory to-morrow, which will be completed in thirty days.

The treaty provides that all San Stefano stipulations which were modified by the treaty of Berlin shall remain as modified. The remaining stipulations are abandoned in favor of the present treaty, while the war indemnity is fixed at three hundred millions paper roubles and settlement is deferred. The payment for the maintenance of Turkish prisoners will be by twenty-one instalments but is not to begin immediately. The examination of accounts is expected to last two or three years. Russian evacuation of Turkish territory will be completed in forty days after the ratification of the treaty.

FRANCE.

THE FIRST MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT GREVY TO THE CHAMBERS.

VERSAILLES, February 6.—President Grevy, in a message to the Chambers, says:

"The National Assembly in raising me to the Presidency of the Republic has imposed great duties upon me. I shall apply myself unremittingly to their accomplishment, and shall be happy if, with the co-operation of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, I do not remain below the level of what France has the right to expect from my efforts and my direction. Sincerely submissive to the great law of Parliamentary Government, I shall never enter into conflict with the national will, conveyed through its constitutional organs. In bills, which it will submit to the vote of the Chambers, and in questions raised by parliamentary initiative, the Government will be guided by the real wants and unmistakable wishes of the country. Inspired by the spirit of progress and appeasement, it will devote particular attention to the maintenance of tranquility, security and confidence, which are things France most ardently desires and most imperatively needs. In the application of law which goes to our general policy, its character and aim, the Government will be influenced by the spirit wherein those laws were dictated. It will be liberal and just towards all; the protection of all legitimate interests, and a resolute defender of the interests of the State.

"In its solicitude for those great institutions which are the columns of the social edifice, the Government will bestow a large share of its attention upon the army, whose honor and interests will be the constant objects of its most cherished preoccupation.

"Now that the two great powers of the State are animated by one spirit, which is the same that actuates France, the Government, while taking account of rights acquired and services rendered, will take care that the Republic is served by functionaries who are neither its enemies nor its detractors.

"It will continue to maintain and develop the good relations which exist between France and foreign Powers, and thereby contribute to the consolidation of general peace.

"It is by means of this liberal and truly conservative policy that the great powers of the Republic, ever united and animated by one and the same spirit, proceeding always with wisdom, will cause its natural fruits to be borne by the Government, which France, taught by misfortune, has conferred upon herself as the only one that could secure her repose, and usefully labor for the development of her prosperity, strength and greatness."

GAMBETTA ASSUMES GREVY'S POSITION.

VERSAILLES, February 6.—In his inaugural address to the Chamber of Deputies to-day, Gambetta eulogized the great citizen whom he had succeeded in the Presidential chair, and whose footsteps he was to follow. He promised impartiality in the discharge of his duties, a jealous regard for freedom of debate; would protect the minority and exact respect for the Constitution. He said the Republic has issued victorious from party conflict, and must now enter an organic and creative period. The Chamber must devote itself to scholastic, military, financial and commercial reforms.

The Deputies adjourned till Tuesday, and the Senate until Thursday next.

The question of amnesty has been referred to the bureaus of the Chamber of Deputies. The bureaus of the Republican Left have unanimously selected Albert Grevy, brother of the President, as a candidate for Vice President of the Chamber of Deputies.

A YOUNG FEMALE POISONER.

A Plot that Recalls Italian Masters of the Art.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

One of the most astonishing stories of poisoning on record comes from the western part of this State. There lives in the village of Clarence Hollow, in Erie county, a family named Taft, composed of husband, wife and five children. One of their neighbors was a laborer named Cox, whose daughter Annie has for some time manifested more than an ordinary regard for Mr. Taft, but not, it seems, with any return of affection on his part. A few days ago Mr. Taft received a letter purporting to come from a physician in Buffalo, informing him that his sister was on her death bed, and imploring him to go to her at once. He obeyed the summons, and the next evening Annie Cox called at his house with a letter from him to Mrs. Taft, saying that he had been exposed to small-pox, and inclosing six powders, one of which she was instructed to take herself, while the others were to be given to the children as a preventive. Suspecting nothing she took the largest powder, and gave the others to three of the children, two of the latter being asleep and thus escaping the dose. In a short time all who had taken the powders were very sick, and a physician who was called said at once that they had been poisoned. On the following night Mr. Taft returned and told his family that his summons to Buffalo was a hoax, and that he had not sent the powders to his wife. An examination of the letters showed that they had evidently been written by Annie Cox. It was believed at first that two of the children would die, but at last accounts only one was in a dangerous condition. Mr. Taft and Annie Cox were arrested, the contents of the powder having been found to be arsenic; but after a preliminary hearing Mr. Taft was released while the girl was held for trial. It is beleived that she wished to kill Mrs. Taft and the children in order that she might marry the man of her choice. So diabolical a plot will probably secure for her the plea of a disorded mind.

A Kentucky Opinion About Tilden.

[Interview with Congressman Carlisle.]

"I tell you Tilden is looming up. If he does not get the nomination himself he will name the man that does. The old man has a long head and knows what he is doing. He may be nominated by acclamation—there is no telling. Next to himself I think he favors Bayard, who is very strong in the East, and perhaps could carry New York, New Jersey and Connecticut. Judge Field, a great personal friend of Mr. Tilden, is also spoken of as a possible compromise. Seymour has been spoken of, but he threatened with softening of the brain and the amount of exertion that would be required of him to make the canvass would kill him. He needs repose, which he could not have if he engaged in the excitement of a Presidential contest. New York will doubtless be for Tilden for first choice. The breach between him and John Kelly has been closed and they are now working together harmoniously. He would unquestionably carry the State against any Republican that could be named."

MacMahon's Courage.

Here is an incident in the history of the good old soldier who was, until lately, the Marshal-President of France:

At the close of the battle of Terchia General Achard, desiring to send an important message to a subordinate commander four miles away, intrusted it to MacMahon. He offered him a squadron of mounted chasseurs as an escort, but was declined, and the brave soldier rode off alone. He had proceeded some distance on his journey, when suddenly he beheld a host of Arabs in hot pursuit of him and a deep ravine in front of him. There was no other alternative than to jump the ravine or be slain by his pursuers, and putting spurs to his horse he cleared the gulf at a bound, the horse breaking one of his legs as he struck on the opposite side. The Arabs recoiled from the dangerous leap, and contented themselves with discharging a shower of bullets after him. MacMahon escaped unharmed and reached his destination in safety.

WHAT a Druggist says: "I have been selling Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for ten years, and has given better satisfaction than any other cough remedy."
A. G. SCHMIDT,
Apothecary, Hanover, Pa.

WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Coal Delegation Makes a Cleanly Impression,

But the Dam Appropriation Will Probably go Through.

The Progress Made in the Woman Suffrage Movement.

Poor Prospects for Railroad Men in This Congress.

Personal Gossip and Political Points and Speculation.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post]

THE DAVIS ISLAND DAM.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The coal men made a good impression on the committee and gave Davis Island dam a big back-set. Captain Miller warmed up Representative Turney of Westmoreland, against the dam business by his earnest talk. Turney says he is willing to vote any amount of money for the deepening of the channel of the Ohio, but not for obstructing it with locks and dams. His district takes in both sides of the Monongahela river from the Allegheny county line to the State line, with the exception of the Washington county side which extends up from Allegheny, and most of the coal works are in Turney's district. Turney thinks it will pass, however. He believes the Secretary of War has it set up to pass. It was only by a construction of the law that the work of a lock was ever commenced.

THE ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

Secretary McCrary, Secretary of the War Department, was on the floor of the House this morning drumming up opposition to the new army bill. The reduction of the staff seems to be the greatest trouble. Speaker Randall, after he called Carlisle of Kentucky, to the chair, moved about the floor and voted on all divisions in favor of the reduction. When the Speaker takes hold its generally a test vote. The Republicans leave their seats and pour down the aisles to pass through the tellers. Harry White and Garfield are the tellers, who count as the men pass through. Old Ben Butler is the last to vote.

JUDGE FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.

Delegations of Pennsylvanians are here from Chambersburg, Chester and Philadelphia on the question of a successor to Judge Cadwalader of Philadelphia. McDowell Sharpe, the eloquent Democrat, is with the Franklin people, who are pressing a man named Stewart, who served in the Constitutional Convention, and is considered an able lawyer. Bill Mann backs Carroll Brewster of Philadelphia. Robert Hemphill (Democrat of West Chester) is with others pushing Judge Butler, who, it will be remembered, was a candidate before the Republican convention for Supreme Court when Paxson was nominated. It was said then of Judge Butler [I believe Judge Logan of Westmoreland was the authority] that the Supreme Court had more frequently adopted Judge Butler's opinions as their own than those of any other judge on the bench. Lew Cassiday is here, probably backing Brewster.

The Brewsters are a talented pair. Benjamin Harris Brewster and Frederick Carroll Brewster, both have been Attorney Generals of Pennsylvania. Benjamin Harris is the one who has the scarred face; Frederick Carroll is as handsome as a picture. Benjamin Harris had one mother. Frederick Carroll had another. Benjamin Harris has a son. He was telling General McCandless the other day that he called him double X Brewster to distinguish him from the others. The Philadelphia men will probably carry the day.

It is somewhat amusing to hear for the first time the expressions of surprise which men from the country vent at the boasted superiority of Philadelphia over the rest of the State. Any one who has often attended conventions has got over his surprise at the matter. But to see its effect on a man who feels it for the first time is laughable. The idea of bringing your country Judge in opposition to our Philadelphia man is treated with disdain. It does make the country fellows mad. Nobody knows anything outside of Philadelphia. How could they, when they know it all? Yet any one who ever observed the case cannot certainly fail to note that in the Legislature and in Conventions the delegates from Philadelphia never do come up to those outside of it for intelligence or anything else. But this is Washington. Brewster will probably be appointed.

SHERMAN AND MACKEY.

John Sherman is the Bob Mackey of the United States. He goes in to win every time. When anything sticks he goes to his house, starts out his carriage, brings in the refractory and talks straight at them. He even looks like Mackey; thin, starey-eyed and nervous. He can push things farther, when ordinary men think it is useless, than any other individual living. This head devil in the Hayes fraud is jubilent at the defeat of Conkling and all the Treasury strikers are now talking Sherman for President. He don't care for Grant if he can win with himself. The Tilden business has nothing to do with the confirmation of the New York appointments This view of it was industriously put out by some of the Senators but their maneuvers are well known here. An administration has always an immense power to carry any point like the defeat of Conkling in his fight on appointments. With the Treasury, the Postoffice, the War, State and Navy Departments at its command and a man like Bob Mackey (Sherman) to run them, the only wonder is they don't sweep things on the first trial and silence all opposition.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The McGarrahan claim will be brought before the House this week. To hear McGarrahan talk you would think he was the most injured man in America. May be he is. He talks like a man that was in earnest. "It is hard," says the old proverb, "to silence a man who speaks under the influence of strong convictions.". McGarrahan seems to be speaking that way.

Judge Black is here. He is an old opponent of the McGarrahan claim, but then good and great lawyers are often retained on the wrong side.

THE CITY FULL OF LIFE.

The city is full of strangers. George J. Luckey, the active Superintendent of Schools, is here, with Professor Wickersham, State Superintendent, attending the meeting of School Superintendents. They had the President at their meeting last night, and are to return the call this afternoon and go home. Luckey went to the White House with a small delegation of his friends yesterday, but was told the President was engaged. "No difference," said Luckey, "I don't care much about seeing him anyhow. I would rather see Grant there." Some one inside the door heard him, and the party were called in and had a talk with Hayes.

The Blaine reception last night was a stunner. All shades of political opinion. See Colonel Tom Bayne, with his wedding clothes on, now all too small for him, prancing around with Madame Mantilla, the wife of one of the foreign Ministers. Quite a change since he was laboriously certifying that so many tons of coal and bundles of supplies were duly furnished to the Fort Wayne railroad shops. The humble shop clerk holds his own with the best of them. Good enough. It encourages the young folks. He makes a good member. Coming here has not spoiled him.

Errett looks well, and can do more work to the square inch of duty assigned him than any man in the Pennsylvania delegation. Of course he is rough in his manners sometimes, but away down deep Russell Errett has as kind a heart for distress and trouble as ever beat.

PERSONAL POINTS.

General Shields is stepping around the Senate this morning with a game leg, and a crabbed look.

Senator Ingalls' desk was covered with flowers this morning, the welcome of his friends, on his re-election.

The three retiring Senators who left Conkling in his fight and went over to the Administration, are McMillan of Minnesota, Oglesby of Illinois, and Conover of Florida. Conkling's friends are twitting them this morning on going over "for something." They will no doubt be provided for by the Administration.

Robert E. Preston, who has been Linderman's assistant as Director of the Mints will probably be appointed to the directorship. Preston has been in the departments here for fifteen years, is thoroughly competent and will make a good officer.

The U. S. steamer Richmond, which was fitted out in such elegant style to convey General Grant from Gibralter, round the world, has struck a snag—at least she is reported missing. What a pity. She had better been kept at home anyhow. She was upholstered at the Crampship yard in Philadelphia, her magnificent lamps and furniture were all of Pennsylvania work and she would have been a good advertisement if nothing else, for the nice things our people can make.

Talk about nice things—the accounts of the Sergeant-at-Arms and the Clerk of the House show some funny things purchased for the use of the members. The expense of the committee who went out to attend Morton's funeral are set down at $957 80. Of this amount $419 10 was paid to a man named Driver, who keeps a liquor store near the capitol. How many baskets of wine and demijohns of whisky sent to members rooms are covered up in this bill?

Glover, the great reformer and investigator, has had several men on the pay roll as witnesses for months at a time, but he does not appear to have found anything. It is a good thing such reformers are left at home next deal. J. C.

[Special Correspondence Pittsburgh Post.]

A LIVELY SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGSON, D. C., February 8.—This was a lively Saturday in Congress, on the House side particularly. After the drowsy droning of the journal reading and the presentation of a few petitions had been gone through with, the House was brought up standing before one of the appropriation bills, which had tacked on to it two very important measures, viz., the transfer of the Indian Bureau and Harry White's amendment, commonly known as the Banning Army bill. It was not, however, the original army bill, as presented some weeks ago, which made a young book of printed pages, but a small supplement of about eight pages, with many of the objectionable features of the original reorganization bill cut out.

THE INDIAN BUREAU TRANSFER.

The debate to-day was in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Bureau transfer, the army section having been adopted several days ago. A particular subject brings a particular class of debaters to the front generally with a little tiff from such acknowledged leaders such as Garfield and Cox to keep the thing in proper agitation. Both sides seemed eager this morning. The debate had been limited to five minute speeches on each amendment, and not more than fifteen minutes all told to each amendment, so that anyone who desired to have his say had to be prompt either with an amendment of his own or to catch some other one on its fifteen minute fly.

Garfield got the floor first. He spoke quietly against the transfer. That he had during the war when the Indian question had been neglected and had run into great abuse, said he never would vote for another dollar to support the present system, but he thought they were trying to improve it and he thought they ought not to change now.

All of Garfield's little spurts like this, display a good deal of suppressed force. He holds back the energy that all know he possesses and kind of stirs up the monkeys on the Democratic side.

Ex-Judge Boone of Kentucky, is next recognized by the chair. (Eden, of Illinois, a rough looking customer having been called to the chair by Speaker Randall.) Boone's name alone makes one think of Indians. Old Daniel in the early days didn't feel well unless he killed a couple before breakfast.

Judge Boone had been a member of the Joint Committee which investigated the subject of the transfer, and which had been evenly divided in its opinion as to whether the transfer would be well or not; spoke of the House branch of the committee favoring the transfer, and said if the five minute limit did not prevent him he would treat the House to an argument which would be convincing. Here the gavel fell heavily on the Speaker's marble table, and twenty others claimed the Speaker's attention.

Ben Butler, however, from being near the front was recognized and sent up an amendment, the substance of which was to place only the hostile bands of Indians under the care of the War Department. Butler speaks very indistinctly; he hasn't got good wind, and pants like a lizard.

The House was all attention, however. John Sherman came in just then, and shaking hands with Charley Foster of Ohio, and Conger of Michigan, who are near the middle door, he passed round to the Republican side.

Haskell of Kansas, a great long-legged, big-bearded specimen of humanity undertook to interrupt Butler, by asking several questions, and thereby succeeded in exhausting bold Ben's time, only five minutes being allowed. Haskell saw his mistake when Butler sat down, as Ben had no doubt cast one of his knowing glances at him, for he immediately called the Chair and proposed to yield to Butler to supply him with time for what he had done, but Butler had seated himself and Hooker of Mississippi had the floor Hooker is one of the most eloquent men in the House, if not not the very best of all the talkers. When he talks he says something. He visited the Indian country, and in a few well directed sentences put the case of the transfer, the necessity of it in the case of the hostile tribes at least, in such plain terms that had the vote been taken then it would have carried. But he was followed by a lot of whiners who never seem to know when to let well enough alone and they spoiled it. Butler got in again and then Hannah of Indiana, read a short speech—five minute time—to which but few listened, and then old Mr. Townsend who had claimed the floor several times got it. He is a vigorous talker, gesticulates wildly, turns his back square on the Speaker and talks to the House. He favored the transfer of the Indians to the War Department, and said he thought Haskell some time ago had said that the only good Indians were dead Indians. Haskell, he of the long legs and flowing beard, roared out that he had said no such thing. "Well then it was some other man" said Townsend, and they all laughed. Townsend is a fat, little round headed, handsome old fellow, reminding one of the close face of the pictures of Thiers.

HOW BUTLER REPAYS HASKELL.

Haskell gets the floor and then Ben Butler starts in to play him a return game of interruption, much to the amusement of the members who see the joke and applaud. Haskell talks and Butler talks and Eden raps the gavel. The members laugh, the galleries applaud. Haskell's time runs out and Butler seats himself as much as to say, now, my jayhawker, you try to interrupt me again. It's not lucky to tackle old Ben promiscuously on anything.

Throckmorton of Texas, who looks like an Indian himself, then speaks, but his voice is bad, and he don't make much of an impression. Hooker can beat them all, so far. Then another funny scene occurs. Fenn, the member from Idaho, a curly-headed settler who wanted the army to take charge. He sputtered and yelled. The members crowd around him and he attempts to read from some report. "Print it," calls out Atkins of Tenn. "I will," said the old fellow, and up it goes to the Clerk's desk.

General Rice gets five minutes and gives it to Fenn, and Fenn pitches into the rascally Indian agents who cheated the Nez Perces.

THE FEELING IN THE GALLERIES.

The gallery is full of people who don't want the transfer made. Hear how they talk. The regular army say the Indian agents are gamblers and drunkards. They gamble away their salaries and then go and try to draw it themselves. They all drink, and eight officers in every regiment of the regular army are to-day under charges of some kind of other. Legislation is constantly asked here to relieve some one of them from disability. The files are full of bills. Before the last massacre it is said the soldiers got the hospitals ready before they let the prisoners escape, then pushed after and slaughtered them. That Sheridan has boasted that if the Indians are put under the army there will be one big Indian war, and then there will be no more. Of course this is directly opposite the views taken by Hooker and those who favor the transfer.

Cox of New York, got a plug in against the transfer. It was extermination to the Indian to turn him over to the army. So the debate went, pro and con.

THE MOTION TO TRANSFER VOTED DOWN.

Hewitt at last brought it to a close by getting the Committee up and putting the previous question. The House was so thoroughly mixed up by this time that on the call of the yeas and nays on Judge Boone's motion to transfer, it was voted down—88 yeas, to 101 nays.

John Goode of Virginia, got in an amendment authorizing the employment of army officers as teachers.

That for the purpose of promoting knowledge of military art and science among the young men of the United States, the President may, upon the application of any established college or university within the United States, having capacity to educate not less than one hundred and fifty male students at the same time, detail an officer of the army to act as President, Superintendent or Professor thereof; and the officers thus detailed shall be apportioned throughout the United States as nearly as may be according to population; provided the number thus detailed shall not exceed seventy six.

Randall clinched each amendment with a motion to reconsider and lay on the table after the committee rose.

The *posse comitatus* clause caused some filibustering.

Henry Watterson of the Louisville *Journal*, and his father, both ex-members of Congress, were on the floor of the House during the debate.

General Ewing had General Warner, he who made the speech from the same stage with Pendleton last fall in Pittsburgh, on the floor with him all day.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The bill allowing women to practice before the Supreme Court was sent to the President for his signature to-day. Senator McDonald had it put through the Senate yesterday. I am sorry to say more Democrats than Republicans voted against it. The following is the bill:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall, on motion, and the production of such record, be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.

This is a great step forward; and is the first law obligatory upon the court to admit any one, ever passed. General Harry White, when in the Pennsylvania Senate, used to try to have such a bill—but for men—passed, but Wallace always defeated it. Wallace thought the courts ought to have that power over the business transacted before them to compel good behavior, &c., and there is no recourse to-day in any of the State courts if they do not choose to allow an attorney to practice before them that ends it. They are supreme in the matter. This act may work itself down until it appears on the statute books of the different States. The movement will certainly not stop with one concession. The "give an inch and take an acre" business is true in women's affairs as well as men's. The march is towards equality and I can see no good reason why it should be impeded.

Judge Black is still at the Ebbett.

It is reported that the Texas Pacific people have hooked teams with Huntingdon for a pull on a compromise bill but Boffinger and other Texas and Pacific people deny it. Huntingdon's people telegraph every day how many feet of track they have laid, and the report is published each morning here in the Washington papers. It would hurry any railroad combination to crowd a bill through between this and the fourth of March if Randall holds them down to the rules.

Representative Mackey is still very sick. J. C.

Ladies

who use SOZODONT have only to open their lips to prove its excellence. Their white, gleaming, spotless teeth, and fragrant breath will tell the story. There is more demand for this wholesome and unexceptionable preparation than for any other dentifrice in the market. One day its use will be universal.

Mend your broken chattels with Spalding's Glue.

A MEMBER of the Missouri Legislature has introduced a bill to prohibit playing marbles or croquet on Sunday.

ON MOUNT ETNA.

An American Astronomer on the Slope of a Volcano.

Scientific Roughing It in the Mediterranean.

[Special Correspondence of The Pittsburgh Post.]

CASA DEL BOSCO, MOUNT ETNA, January 10th, 1879.

I promised to write you on leaving Pittsburgh, but I have been so constantly in motion, as to have found little time till now. I arrived last month, at Catania, a rather out-of-the world place, built on the lava-streams which have flowed down in past ages from the great volcano to the sea. As one approaches it for many miles the railroad which skirts the Mediterranean, is driven through cuttings in the lava, and past strangely contorted forms of the once fiery deluge which in hardening into stone, has blown up in monstrous bubbles, or split into ravines and crevasses, and now presents a curious above ground labyrinth, where the flow has been recent, in which thousands might play at hide-and-seek, and no man see his neighbor. We heard a good deal a few years ago about the "lava beds" which a handful of Modocs held for months against the Government's forces, and coming here one can see what a defence they must have offered for savage warfare, and what a task our troops must have had in fighting their way into such a natural fortress.

Catania itself is a handsome city, with a look of newness rare in the Old World, and which it owes to the fact of the nearly total destruction of the old city, in comparatively recent times. It has been shaken down periodically by earthquakes, and partly buried by eruptions from its terrible neighbor; the last great earthquakes which destroyed two-thirds of the inhabitants being in 1693, which before in 1669, a crack some two miles long opened on the south side, of the mountain below my present station and poured out a lava deluge part of which took its way toward the city, but not directly through it, the current breaking just before reaching Catania into two streams which flowed through and over the suburbs on either side, and then poured into the harbor, so that the town was surrounded by a fiery wall and till this cooled was only accessible by water. Here and there, one can see this hardened stream in the centre of the modern city, which is built of lava, paved with lava; on a foundation of lava Catania looks solid and shelters 100,000 people but some day it is probable it will go down like a house of cards, if the experience of the past means anything and I should not choose to live there.

Looking Northward, one sees a country rising gradually inland for six or eight miles, rich in vineyards, which thrive on the volcanic soil, then the middle regions of the mountains; black with lava streams and covered with numberless smaller extinct volcanoes; while above all rises the great white cone, far away in the sky with thin smoke wreaths rising from the snow. The zone of rich vegetation rises about 2,000 feet above the level of the sea, and above that a vast uninhabited wilderness with numerous forests on the North, containing wolves and wild boars; still higher, bare lava and the whole covered by snow. There is something very striking in the extent, solitude, and wildness of this upper region, uninhabited, in the midst of a most fertile and chiefly settled surrounding country. I have been some time living in it, at a height of between 4,000 and 5000 feet above the sea. My quarters are in a kind of house, the highest habitation I believe, on he Mountain, built in a chestnut wood, ("*Casa del Bosco*,") and some three hours climb above the last village. The place consists of three rooms, one occupied by the soldiers sent up here to guard me against certain rather imaginary brigands; and by Joseph, guide philosopher and cook for the last thirty years, to the few strangers who visit Etna. Another room is occupied as a stable for the mules and cavalry horses, who I am sorry to say are on the worst possible terms, and bite and kick each other all the night, which they make hideous to the occupant of intervening third room—where I am installed. It is much the finest of the three; and though, it is true, it has no window; boasts of something called here a chimney, which the others have not. People here where wood is scarce and dear, economise it by making the fire in the middle of the room and letting the smoke take care of itself. I looked in the other night and saw six persons asleep in the adjoining room on the floor, with a fire of damp chestnut stumps smoking in the midst of them, and the dense smoke rolling thickly out of the door; its only means of exit.

Any six native-Americans would have been stifled there, in ten minutes, but these seemed to take it as a matter of course, and get up the next morning looking quite refreshed. Their place is filled with bundles of straw, amidst which Joseph's cooking, over the open fire goes on all day, the walls are hung with the new carbines, and pistols, tastefully interspersed with strings of sausages, and other provisions in baskets, (brought up on mules;) the great necessary of life here wine being in small barrels about on the floor, from which each thirsty warrior is free to help himself. It is some trouble to provide for so many in a wilderness, but the "wine of the country" is cheaper than at Pittsburgh, (it cannot be called dear at twenty cents a gallon,) and has much fewer headaches to the hogshead, than with us.

The only travel past Casa del Bosco, (where roads do not exist,) consists of three or four miles, by day; and of an indefinite number of wolves by night. These mules are driven up to the snowfields, bringing down the snow, wrapped in straw, to be transmitted to Catania, for use there and for shipment to Syracuse. The idea of getting your ice-supply from a Volcano may seem odd, but it has long been familiar to the Sicilians, who have used Etna this way since the Romans held the island. The wolves are an ugly breed, living chiefly on the north side of the mountain, but making long night journeys past here, for the benefit of any stray sheep, horse or mule in the scanty pastures, below. I ought to make a picturesque account of them, to describe the effect of their howling at midnight, but truth obliges me to say that the brutes, having little sense of the romantic, do not howl at all when on business, but steal silently after their prey, leaving no evidence of their passage, but numerous foot-tracks in the black lava soil.

The wind howls, however, if nothing else does, and just as I write is charged with fine particles of snow, which enter through every cranny of the roof, and are falling on my paper, but there has been very little heavy snow as yet, and what falls does not stay long, at this altitude. Ice forms in the morning, but there has been no weather which we should call very cold, at home, and on the whole, life up here would be tolerable enough, except for the absence of anyone to talk to.

The clear air lets one see the city and Port of Catania far below in perpetual summer; with wonderful distinctness, it is like a toy city, and the masts of the shipping huddled together, look from here like a tuft of sparegrass growing in the water. Beyond, and thirty miles away, one sees with a glass, the towers and harbor of Ancient Syracuse, and steamships, moving like insects on the smooth Mediterranean—the live world is there, but up here in the winter region one is as far from it as if it had ceased to exist. I am beginning to count the days, till my work is done, and my face turned westward. It is ten at night as I write, but you in Pittsburgh a quarter way round the world, have hardly yet begun to think about dinner. At any rate, it is time for me here to make an end of this letter. L.

PHILADELPHIA APPOINTMENTS.

Disgust and Dismay of the Cameron Republicans.

A Rattling Among the Political Dry Bones.

[Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.—The batch of Federal appointments for Philadelphia, covering all the important places, save one, that were sent to the Senate to day by the President, fell like bombshells among the politicians. It was particularly alarming to the adherents of Senator Cameron, and every effort will be made to induce him to follow Conkling's example and give battle to Hayes. Not one of the four appointments is acceptable to Cameron, and one is in direct opposition to his wishes.

It was the young Senator's desire to send ex-Governor Hartranft out of the country, instead of which he is comfortably installed at home in the Postoffice, with a great deal of patronage, and every opportunity to perfect his well known treasonable designs against the Cameron dynasty. Colonel Snowden is sent to superintend the Philadelphia Mint, instead of being translated to the general direction, with headquarters at Washington: and ex-Governor Pollock is given the Naval Office, where one of the Camerons' right-men has been quartered for years.

In the several removals Naval Officer Heistand is the only person put out of office, for whom some other provision is not made, and he is the only one whom Mr. Cameron cared to have provided for. Neither Pollock nor Snowden are regarded as thoroughly and actively loyal to the existing Republican manager of Pennsylvania, although both are pronounced Republicans. Heistand, the decapitated naval officer, is the editor of the Lancaster *Express*, an important Republican organ, and had supposed that he might keep his Federal office as long as he wanted it.

To make the situation more alarming to the politicians, private advices indicate that the President will not appoint Colonel Wm. McMichael to the Federal Judgeship for which he was recommended by Blaine, Cameron and nearly all the Republican and many Democratic Senators, and that it will be given to Wm. Henry Rawle, a good lawyer, but not active in politics. Also, that Sutton, Collector of the Port, is to be removed as soon as a fitting successor can be found.

There has been no such breaking up of Republican slates in Pennsylvania for years. It is freely said by legislators who came down from Harrisburg to-night in recess, that if these things had happened a month ago Don Cameron would not have been returned to the United States Senate. A good many who are looking forward to Federal positions regard the breach between Cameron and Hayes as irreparable, and their own prospects, therefore, hopeless.

THE CAMERON CLAN AND HAYES.

[Philadelphia Times of Saturday.]

It is the first distinct notice the President has given to this State, that he is prepared to cut his own garments himself out of his own cloth, and that while Senator Cameron and his political followers generally, are all very well in their way, they are not just the sort of men nor are their ways just the way the President thinks best to adopt as his favorites. The nominations have not been made so as to emphasize open hostility to the ruling Republican power of Pennsylvania, but they have been so made as to emphasize the purpose to make such appointments without respect to the wishes of those who regard this State as their exclusive political patrimony. Had the golden locks of the young Senatorial dictator illumined the Presidential mind in regard to these offices, Governor Hartranft would not have been thought of for Postmaster, with a thousand appointments which are counted good for a fourth as many precincts. A higher and nobler position would have been regarded as due to Hartranft—the Berlin Mission, for instance, with its far distant and dazzling honors and emoluments, which would be unfelt in the direction of political affairs at home. Hartranft in Berlin would have been harmless; but Hartranft in the Philadelphia Postoffice, with large patronage and ample leisure to consider lost opportunities, is not the entertainment to which Senator Cameron would have invited himself. There is every danger in nearness; danger of the attrition that may reopen half-healed sores, and danger of innocent skirmishes which may precipitate general engagements. Hartranft in the Postoffice is a nest egg of opposition that may incubate in the heat of any of the amiable wrangles which are common in party management, and Hayes has taken the first practical step toward entrenching himself in the political citadel of Philadelphia.

Mr. Buchanan's Papers.

[Washington Letter Philadelphia Telegraph.]

In connection with the death of General Cadwalader of Philadelphia, the more intimate friends of ex-President Buchanan yesterday mentioned their curiosity to know what would now become of the papers of the late Democratic President, as they had been informed that on the death of W. B. Reed they passed into General Cadwalader's hands, and that it was his intention to collate them in connection with a biographical sketch of Mr. Buchanan.

It was intimated that Mrs. Johnson (Harriet Lane) has for several years been endeavoring to secure possession of the papers that they might be applied to the purpose originally intended by Mr. Reed. Democrats of the old school who have found their way back to Congress or other positions at the Capital, seem to take much interest in having Mr. Buchanan's memory vindicated from the aspersions heaped upon his character on account of the want of vigor displayed at the close of his administration.

BECOMING OVERHEATED WHILE PLAYING AT FOOTBALL, I took a Chill, which produced a very severe illness, and eventually settled on my Chest with a very bad Cough. While in this condition, I tried several remedies without avail, but eventually procuring Dr. Jayne's Expectorant; I am now happy to say that my health has entirely improved, and I am confident of soon finding myself completely cured.—*I. Newnham Melbourne, Australia.* MWS

TO A MAIDEN.

Thou art so very sweet and fair,
With such a heaven in thine eyes;
It almost seems an overcare
To ask thee to be good or wise:

As if a little bird were blam'd
Because its song un'thinking flows;
As if a rose should be asham'd
Of being nothing but a rose.

Alas! why have we souls at all?
Why has each life a higher goal?
May not a thing as pure and small
As thou art—be excused a soul?

If there were only birds and flowers,
How beautiful the world would be!
Or could we spend our happy hours,
And live like them, how blest were we?

Alas! but life is but a breath,
And every breath with danger rife,
And every breath leads on to death,
And after death—the real life!

FARM AND GARDEN.

UNCLE SAM'S AND AUNT VICTORIA'S FARMS.—We have all boasted of the extent of Uncle Sam's acres, and confidently declared that he is "rich enough to give us all a farm;" but cute as he is presumed to be, his management of his broad domain has not been very productive. His rental account is a cypher, his sales are scarcely equivalent to a year's rental, but his gifts are numerous and indiscriminate. Beginning business with 1,814,000,000 acres, including 369,000,000 of his hunting preserves in Alaska (preserved in ice), he is doing his best to get his landed possessions off his hands, and during the past year has given away 4,418,344 acres for homesteads, 1,870,434 for the encouragement of forest planting, and has sold 877,555 acres; in fact, he has parted with 7,166,334 acres in a year, and has received, for conveyancing and all, only $2,010,535—less than thirty cents an acre.

Now, his great aunt Victoria has a smaller home farm, but she makes it pay better. Besides the domain and park of 14,000 acres attached to Windsor Castle, there is a royal patrimony of 70,000 acres, much of it let as farms, but some of it, in the course of time, taken on building leases, and something over 100,000 acres more in forest. The annual revenue from this property is £469,000, much more than the amount received by Uncle Sam last year for the fee simple of more than thirty times as much land; and the cost of managing the estate was only 3 per cent. of the gross proceeds. This money goes into the British Treasury, just as our Patent Office is compelled to be content with a reappropriation of a smaller sum, so Victoria receives but £385,000. As she is relieved of all personal care of her farm perhaps she ought to be content with a respectable moiety, which falls little short of $2,000,000.

The average rent paid for the agricultural land is about $8 per acre on leases running twenty-one years, subject to reservation of all trees and substrata. The tenants may reside on the premises, and cultivate according to the best modes of husbandry locally prevalent. They must not sow two "white crops" in succession within three years of the termination of the lease, or plant on the same land more than one crop of potatoes. They are entitled to a return of half the money expended in the last year for linseed, cotton-seed and rape seed consumed, but not exceeding in amount one-half of the expenditure for such purpose in each of the three preceding years. Drainage, buildings and other permanent improvements are executed at the cost of the Crown. This makes a pretty fair showing for the Victoria farm, though the income is equivalent to small interest on the assessed valuation.

THE WHEAT OF THE WORLD.—The bread crop of civilization is of course mainly grown in Europe, North America and Australia. This country now leads the world in quantity, which in recent years exceeds 300,000,000 bushels. France coming within five or ten millions of that figure, followed by Russia, and at a greater distance by Germany, Spain, Italy. Austria-Hungary and Great Britain. These eight are the only countries that produce 100,000,000 bushels, and some of these in bad years fall short of it. The average production of Europe is nearly 1,200,000,000 bushels. America and Australia usually approximate 400,000,000 bushels, and have come well up to 500,000,000 the past year. Great Britain usually imports half her supply. France imports largely only in bad seasons. Germany, Spain and Italy produce on an average about as much as they consume. Norway and Switzerland produce little, and always import. European countries that have a climate suitable for wheat culture make an effort to produce a full supply, with the exception of Great Britain, and export or import only as the fluctuations of production render desirable.

The French *Bulletin des Halles* estimates deficits amounting to 173,535,000 bushels in eight countries in Europe and gives to four a combined surplus of 68,750,000, leaving mainly to this country the supply of the remaining 104,785,000 bushels. The deficits are: Great Britain, 96,250,000; France, 55,000,000; Italy, 8,250,000; Switzerland, 8,250,000; Belgium, 2,750,000; Portugal, 1,375,000; Norway, 1,110,000; Sweden, 550,000. Russia is credited with a surplus of 44,000,000; Austria-Hungary with 17,875,000, Roumania with 5,000,000, and Denmark with 1,375,000. The estimated production of 1878 is thus given:

	Bushels.
France	226,875,000
Russia	214,500,000
Germany	123,750,000
Spain	110,000,000
Italy	104,500,000
Austro-Hungary	110,000,000
Great Britain	101,750,000
Turkey in Europe	38,500,000
Roumania	37,950,000
Belgium	23,375,000
Portugal	8,250,000
Greece	4,812,500
Servia	3,850,000
Denmark	2,750,000
Sweden	2,337,000
Switzerland	1,870,000
Norway	270,000
Miscellaneous	540,000
Total	1,115,879,500

Great Britain has produced a full crop; France little more than three-fourths of the average; Russia nearly an average; Germany a medium product, and Austria about 10 per cent more than usual. Our own surplus is not less than 133,000,000 bushels, and at least four-fifths of it will be required for export.

SAND IN THE STOMACH.—Mr. Thomas Philbrook, Rockingham Co., N. H., has had some cattle die after heavy rains, the manifolds being firmly packed with food, and the true stomach largely filled with sand. He is quite right in supposing that a large injection of sand, along with grass torn up by the roots, will lead to arrest of digestion and of the movement of the stomach and to impaction and death, in a period varying from a few hours to several days. On the other hand, it may be that the impaction of the manifolds was the first lapse from health, and that the sand was licked to relieve the disagreeable sensations at the stomach. In either case the treatment is nearly the same—the use of full doses of purgative medicine and copious draughts of warm water until the bowels respond, and the use of a laxative diet and an occasional smaller dose of medicine until the impacted stomachs are thoroughly clear. Mr. Philbrook failed in quantity rather than in quality; for a dose of 1½ pounds to 2 pounds Epsom salts, 2 pounds molasses, ½ dram nux vomica, and 1 oz. ground ginger, with a free access to water, and frequent injections of milk-warm water, would probably have opened the bowels, after which ½ pound salts, and two pounds molasses, twice or thrice at intervals of four or five days, would probably have completed the recovery.

SHEEP ON A DAIRY FARM.—A few of the right kind of sheep kept on every dairy farm would not only afford pleasure to the farmer, but add largely to the profits of the farm. Sheep are indiscriminate feeders, feeding upon all kinds of herbage; and a few sheep running among cows in the pasture will gladly crop many herbs that a cow will not eat, and thrive upon what would be left to go to waste were it not for them. In view of combing wool bringing the highest price, we should select from the class of long wooled sheep the breed that is the hardiest and that produces the finest wool for combing.

POINTS OF A GOOD COW.—She's long in her face, she's fine in her horn; she'll quickly get fat without cake or corn; she's clean in her jaw and full in her chin; she's heavy in flank and wide in loin; she's broad in her rib and long in the rump; a straight and flat back with never a hump; she's wide in her hips and calm in her eyes; she's fine in her shoulders and thin in her thighs; she's light in her neck and small in her tail; she's wide in her breast and good at the pail; she's fine of her bone and silky of her skin; she's a grazier's without and a butcher's within.

CORN IN DRILLS.—A New Jersey paper says that ninety years ago it was regarded as a settled point that corn in drills gave a larger product than in hills, but that now, after much discussion, it remains unsettled. This remark, says the *Country Gentleman*, would not be made by any one who has informed himself on the subject. We have thoroughly tested this question by measuring the results, and find almost uniformly an increase of 25 to 30 per cent. with drill corn over hills, provided the proper distance is given for the plants. It would be easy to obtain a diminished amount from the drills if too thinly planted, or ears of an inferior quality, if much too thick. John Johnston informs us that after long experience he arrives at results precisely similar to those we have mentioned.

CRACKED HEELS.—E. S. V., Burlington, Wis., writes: What is the matter with my horse? He has had the scratches in both hind legs for fourteen months and I have tried most everything, but it does no good. It is in the shape of two or three cracks, about one or two inches long. Some of my neighbors say his blood is out of order. Please send me a remedy. Reply.—Apply a poultice made of linseed meal 1 pint; bran, 3 pints; sugar of lead, 2 drachms; hot water, a sufficient quantity, to each of the affected parts, and continue this treatment for four days, changing the poultice once every twelve hours. After the poulticing has been got through with, the following lotion may be applied to the parts every night and morning: sulphate zinc, 1 oz.; glycerine, 4 oz.; water, 12 oz.; mix. The horse should have freedom from work until the wounds in the heels are thoroughly healed.—*Inter-Ocean.*

HOW WELL POETRY IS PAID

Some of the big Prices Received by Famous Poets for Their Work.

It is related that a gentleman recently took to Mr. Bryant a copy of an early edition of his poems, with the request that the poet would put his autograph in it. He incidentally mentioned that he had paid $5 for it. "Why," said Mr. Bryant, "that's more than I got for the copyright." But "Templeton," writing to the Hartford *Courant*, notes several instances of better compensation to poets. He says Longfellow did not get $4,000 ($20 per line) for "The Hanging of the Crane." He got $1,000. It was originally offered to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and accepted, at a compensation of $250. Then Bonner made the author an offer of $1,000 for a poem of this length for the *Ledger*; the publishers of the *Atlantic*, appreciating the circumstances, released it to the author. He received $300 in addition for the use of it for public reading purposes before it appeared in print. The *Cornhill Magazine's* compensation for Tennyson's "Tithonus" was $750 per line, and the *Nineteenth Century* paid him $12 50 per line for "The Revenge," Some of the best of Longfellow's earlier poems were sold to *Graham's Magazine* for small sums. Except the *Knickerbocker*, which did not pay much, and for which Longfellow did not write, there were then no other periodicals that paid for poetry. The Boston *Miscellany*, which Lowell edited, had the disposition to do this; but it did not live long, and had little means while in existence. From fifty to a hundred dollars used to be paid men of established reputation for poems for anniversary occasions, when societies had the means. Dr. Holmes' longest poem, "Urania—a Rhymed Lesson," was given before the Mercantile Library Association of Boston. He was at first not inclined to write it, but was startled by the magnificent offer of $200, and felt that he could not afford to neglect such an opportunity. It occupied nearly an hour in its delivery. Longfellow and Whittier have realized considerable sums for their poems, in book form, making probably more than do their publishers. Longfellow's most profitable book was "Hiawatha," which a controversy between publisher and critics gave an extraordinary sale on its first appearance. Whittier's "Snow-Bound" also sold largely, as did Longfellow's "The Hanging of the Crane," especially in a holiday edition. Tennyson received a very handsome sum from his Boston publishers for his "Enoch Arden," and his books sell best of all in America, while it is said that Longfellow's have the largest popularity in England. The sale of Holmes' poems is considerably larger than that of Lowell's but falls below the sales of Longfellow and Whittier.

The Tribune and the Ciphers.

(Recent Fable in New York World.)

A Shepherd, having missed several of his choicest Sheep, laid their Death at the Door of the Wolves. A youthful Pup, coveting Applause, undertook to discover the exact identity of the Marauders, but was rebuked for his Presumption by a sly old Dog as entirely too Fresh, and bidden let Bygones be Bygones. The enthusiastic Pup, however, prosecuted his Researches till he had deciphered the Trail, a fact which he announced loudly to his Master, and the Shepherd. Pottering about and finding that the Trail led to the Kennel, promptly destroyed all his Dogs.

MORAL.—Let

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office, Post Building, 145 Wood St

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Feb. 15, 1879

THE FRENCH PRESIDENT.

The succession of M. GREVY to the Chief Executive office of the French Republic directs attention to the features of the organic law in conformity to which the change occurred. According to the third article of the French Constitution, the Executive, through his Ministers, has the right to introduce a bill in either branch of the Legislature. This privilege, of course, was borrowed, not from the American, but from the parliamentary system of which England furnishes the pattern; and it manifestly involves the reciprocal concession of control embodied in the British Constitution. This we find reproduced in the sixth article of the French law, which makes the Ministers collectively responsible to the Chambers for the general policy of the Government, and individually for their personal acts. The President, therefore, of the French Republic, must regard the members of his Cabinet not as mere departmental clerks and irresponsible counsellors, as in this country, but as delegates dependent on the will of the Legislature. He cannot exact from them obedience, because he cannot confer protection. The utmost measure of support within his competence, when Ministers do not possess the confidence of the legislative arm, is to dissolve the lower Chamber: but even this step, according to article five, must be sanctioned by the Senate, and a new election must take place within three months. The resort to this provision in May, 1877, by the DE BROGLIE Cabinet was perfectly legal, but the motive of the proceeding, in the interest of the reactionary party, provoked the indignation of the Republican party.

This power of dissolution, although subject to a restriction unknown to the British Constitution, namely, that of ratification by the Senate, bestows on the French Executive a formidable instrument of coercion which has wisely been denied to the American President. According to article three of the French organic law, the representatives of foreign powers are accredited not to the Republic, but to its President. Like the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the head of the French Government has the pardoning power, the management of the army and navy, and the right of appointment to all civil and military employments. But a noteworthy precaution has been taken in the last-named article by which no official act of the President is valid unless countersigned by one of the Ministers. This clause is the natural and indispensable counterpoise to the irresponsibility guaranteed by article six to the Presidential office. Its practical operation when Ministers refuse to second the President in his resistance to the will of the Legislature, as in the recent crisis, is to utterly paralyze the Executive authority.

The Presidential term under the French Constitution, is seven years, neither more nor less; but on the other hand re-election is permitted. Neither article two or article seven, which alone touch the point, makes any reference whatever to an *ad interim* election for the remnant of a term. The political situation in France is therefore what it would be had M. GREVY taken office upon the completion of MACMAHON'S septennate. But there is some doubt, whether the law of November 20, 1873, which temporarily forbade any revision of the Constitution, must be held valid up to the expiration of seven years, or may be deemed to have lapsed with MACMAHON'S withdrawal from office. Of course the decision of this question will determine the possibility of immediate change in article nine of the organic law, by which the seat of executive power and of the Legislative Chambers was fixed at Versailles.

THE ONE DECISIVE POINT.

The Republican papers begin to see the crushing force of the logic of the cipher dispatches and are feebly trying to resist the inevitable conclusion. The New York *Times* has a labored editorial to prove that the electoral votes of South Carolina and Florida could not be purchased. Now the whole meaning of the cipher telegrams is that they were for sale. PELTON and WEED received propositions for the sale of the South Carolina board, while Mr. MARBLE and others testify the Florida vote was in the market. Is there anything in the character of the men composing these boards to forbid the idea they were "on the make?" Have not the people of the North, Republicans and Democrats alike, turned from the evidences of their wickedness with utter loathing and disgust. Their names have passed into a by-word as the synonym of every species of rascality and electoral fraud. It is too late to attempt the thinnest of whitewashing, as there is no difference of opinion as to their guilt. They were Republicans because, under the carpet-bag regime, it was money in their pockets to be Republicans. The election of 1876 told them that the days of their rioting in power and plunder were over; and what more natural, when the chances were all favorable to the Democrats with their quarter of a million majority on the vote of the Union, than that they should seek, by a crowning act of rascality, to betray their own leaders, and sell the votes of the States to the party rightfully entitled to them. In other words they were willing to be bribed to make an honest canvass and declare the true result. The Southern situation invited them to such a course. Their party was melting away, and they had nothing further to expect from it. Another power was coming on the stage with which they hoped to make their peace.

These are not very elevated motives for honest action it is true; yet with our knowledge of the Returning Boards and the evidence that has been elicited, who can deny that it represents the logic of the situation.

But the Democrats would not buy. Undoubtedly plenty of the politicians would have deemed it no discredit to "fight fire with fire;" but Governor TILDEN was not of their kind. He was resolved that if there was to be an auction of the Chief Magistracy of the nation, he would not be among the bidders. This was in conformity with his honorable and useful public career. But others did buy. "I declare before God and my country," said Governor TILDEN, "that it is my entire belief that the votes and certificates of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida were bought, and the Presidency was controlled by their purchase." *Who were the purchasers?* The stolen and destroyed Republican ciphers would tell one part of the story. The pay roll of infamy, which HAYES has created, whereby $150,000 annually is drawn from the Treasury, to make good the promises of his agents, tells the other.

SHIELDING A GREAT ROGUE.

The Naval Committee of the House of Representatives for nearly two years has been investigating the administration of the Navy Department by Secretary ROBESON, and has accumulated a mass of evidence convicting that individual of mal-administration and the most profligate extravagance and corruption in contracts and sale of old material, covering millions of dollars. His guilt is generally admitted, but the Republicans of the House have voted solidly against permitting the report to come before that body for action. The report has been regularly made out and approved by the Committee, and ordinarily Mr. WHITTHORNE, the Chairman of the Naval Committee, could present it to the House without any objection; but at this stage of the session his committee will hardly be called again, and his only means of getting the report before the House is to move a suspension of the rules, and this he has vainly tried for two successive Mondays. The action of the Republicans can only have one interpretation, and that is they are determined to stand up for ROBESON and exculpate him if possible. Mr. WHITTHORNE says that if the House refuses to receive his report before the end of this Congress the case against ROBESON will be outlawed. If this should happen the Republicans must be held entirely responsible for it. The report concludes with resolutions transmitting the evidence taken to the Attorney General, and instructing him to commence proceedings against ROBESON for malfeasance in office.

ROBESON was a worthy associate of BELKNAP in GRANT'S Cabinet, and by the aid of Republican members he has played his cards very acutely to prevent the damaging report getting before the House for action. Mr. WHITTHORNE had his report ready weeks ago, but foolishly yielded to the solicitation of ROBESON and his Congressional friends, and delayed action that further evidence for the defense might be presented. This was simply a plea for delay until a point in the session was reached, when, in the absence of a two-thirds majority on the Democratic side, action might be frustrated. ROBESON is "vindicated" by avoiding his trial as nicely as if he had "jumped his bail" in a criminal count; but he and his confederates are just as much branded with corruption in the brokerage of contracts, in connivance with jobbers and in flagrant prostitution of their trusts, as if they had been condemned for a long term to the penitentiary, and were already wearing striped suits. They are convicts in every moral sense, for the proof is overwhelming that the Navy Department, under the rule of SECOR ROBESON, was little else than a broker's shop, where the whole patronage was sold to the best bidder.

A WARNING TO LEGISLATORS.

We understand from Harrisburg that the members of the Legislature, with very few exceptions, are laying their plans to render a called session next winter a necessity. They propose by shrewd legislative trickery to do away with the provision of the Constitution providing for biennial sessions after 1879. To promote this scheme of personal aggrandizement—for it means nothing else—at the expense of the public Treasury, they will only make appropriations for one year and neglect to make provision for the canvass of the votes for State Treasurer next fall, thus compelling the Governor to call them together again for that purpose as well as to make provision for the fiscal year 1880-'81.

This scheme to force an extra session will cost the State half a million of dollars at the very least, but it will benefit the members to the extent of their salary, mileage, stationery, postage, railroad passes, and other incidentals. Salary and perquisites run up to very nearly fifteen hundred dollars for each member.

We dont know that this plan to plunder the Treasury can be frustrated, even by the creation of a formidable public opinion against it, for the legislators may face it out. Both parties are in the scheme as well as all the officers of the Legislature, public printers, contractors, and the hundreds of hangers-on about the Capital.

The new Constitution contemplated biennial sessions after 1879, in the interest of economy and good government. As it is we are governed too much; we have too much legislation and too many laws. It is at least worth while to make the experiment, and see if the State cannot prosper as well, if not better, than ever, with sessions every two years. If the trial does not work well, annual sessions may be resumed. But if this Legislature by indirect methods overrides the spirit and letter of the Constitution, and makes a session next winter necessary, then the provisions for biennial sessions will fall to the ground. Other States have adopted the biennial plan, and get along well enough. And besides that, not a Senator or Representative was elected last fall, except on the tacit understanding that there was to be but one session, and any intrigue to create a necessity for a special session will be a transparent violation of good faith with the people.

We feel it a duty to warn Democratic members against any part or lot in the movement for a called session next winter. They must put themselves on the record, clearly and unmistakably against it. If the Republicans, who are in the majority, assume the responsibility, their's the fault and the penalty, but Democratic members can enter into no partnership of the kind.

If the scheme is carried out, as it promises to be, it will create a furore of indignation in the State that will cover every consenting member with shame and humiliation, because it is so purely a scheme of personal plunder. Governor HOYT, we understand, is sternly opposed to the extra session. He thinks the experiment of biennial sessions should be tried, and that this is the time for the trial. He has no doubt, if the Legislature passes the necessary revenue and appropriation laws, there will be no inconvenience and much good may result. We hope our friends of the Democratic press of the State will pay some attention to this subject, and if possible prevent their immediate representatives from being entrapped into connivance with the Republican jobbers in creating a necessity for an extra session. The Democratic party must be kept clear of all responsibility for the contemplated plunder, and will surely repudiate any member whose votes are not clear and unmistakably against it. There must be no dodging or evasion.

TILDEN has been heard at last, and he has made precisely the statements which must have been anticipated by everybody. Mr. Tilden is a cunning lawyer, yet it required no extraordinary astuteness to foresee that the desperate game which was played by Pelton, Weed and others must some day see the light. Had they succeeded Tilden would have accepted the Presidency.—*Dispatch.*

There is intelligent criticism for you. The only bar to the success of "PELTON, WEED and others," was the simple fact Mr. TILDEN put his foot down on the whole scheme as soon as it was brought to his knowledge by Mayor COOPER of New York. Had he been willing that the money should be paid the Republican Returning Boards, who put their wares on the market—or had he even promised office as was done by HAYES' agents—there is hardly a doubt TILDEN, not HAYES, would have been in the White House. But he was not that sort of man. HAYES was. Explain, if you please, his bestowal of lucrative offices on the Florida, Louisiana and South Carolina scallawags. Upwards of a hundred of them are now drawing from the National Treasury between $150,000 and $200,000 a year, as pay for their fraud, forgery, and perjury. To suppose HAYES did not know what these rewards were for is to set him down as a greater dunderhead than CONKLING or CAMERON proclaim to be. And this does not take into consideration the money these worthies got from ZACH CHANDLER and his committee, when TILDEN broke off the PELTON-WEED negotiations. Of course they went to old ZACH when they failed to complete their bargain with Democrats.

THE Philadelphia *Times* makes the following allusions to the material of school boards in Philadelphia, which admit of a more general application. Not only have school boards, but councils in cities who receive no salary, fallen largely into the hands of irresponsible men. But this is mainly due to the fact that men better fitted will not serve, as the duties involve labor and consume time; and this should deprive this class from grumbling when affairs run contrary to their convictions of good government. There must be some sacrifice made by our leading citizens if they hope to have affairs remedied:

It is a notorious fact that School Boards of this city are gradually degenerating under the growing power of small-beer politicians whose control of said nominations is becoming more absolute each year. It is an office of much labor and little compensation to those who are qualified to discharge its duties, and the men who are best fitted for the task are those who least seek public place of any kind. All who would intelligently and consciously perform the duties of School Director would be glad to be relieved of the care and responsibilities the trust must impose, while the ignorant and scheming, who desire petty power for the sake of power, are ever ready to push themselves to the front and accept duties which they could not discharge properly if they would, and which they would not discharge properly if they could.

IT is stated as a little singular that the only corporations, outside the United States Government, able to float a four per cent. loan at par are the city of Boston and the State of Georgia. Boston has always had good credit, but that of Georgia only dates back, in later times, to the rescue of the State by the Democrats from the carpet-baggers and scallawags. Every obligation of the State is now met with "spot cash" in advance of its maturity. The State Treasurer, on a late visit to New York, was offered all the money he wanted at four and five per cent. Georgia is now floating a four per cent. loan at par. The bonds are five and ten dollars, with coupons attached, calling for interest at four per cent. She is the first State in the Union to float a loan at par at this low rate of interest. Besides, the State owns the Western and Atlantic Railroad, running from Chattanooga to Atlanta, 128 miles, which pays a rental into the treasury at the rate of one thousand dollars a day. The completion of the Cincinnati Southern road will nearly double the value of this property and make it worth eight or ten millions of dollars, a sum equal to the entire debt of Georgia.

THE reverse a body of British troops met with on the first of the month in South Africa, recalls the CUSTER calamity in the Northwest, and has created a profound sensation in England. The loss is set down at six hundred, including prominent officers, but they must have made a brave fight, as the Zulus are said to have lost 2,000 in killed and wounded. The troops appear to have been drawn into an ambuscade. The Zulus are a portion of the Kaffir race inhabiting the Southern part of Africa, and are said to number anywhere from half a million to two millions. They must have achieved a sort of civilization, as numbers of them are well drilled and armed with breech-loaders. Reinforcements are being hurried forward by the English Government, and a bloody war will follow. John Bull is not in the habit of meeting such savage outbreaks by any other than the severest measures. There will be no peace commissions or missionary agents until there has been a terrible reckoning.

FIVE important constitutional amendments have just passed the Indiana Legislature for the second time and now go to the people for approval. Two of the number prevent the colonization of voters from neighboring States, by a registry law requiring residence in the town for sixty days and in the ward or precinct for half as long, and by changing the time of the State elections from October to November when other States are voting. The others cut off the fees of county officers and give the salaries according to population; limit county and municipal indebtedness to two per cent. of the valuation, and conform the State laws to the Federal Constitution in relation to negro suffrage. Mr. HENDRICKS took a leading part in inducing the Legislature to adopt the amendments, being aided by about a dozen Democrats, and the Democratic Speaker, Mr. CAUTHORN, personally descended into the arena in their defense, and plainly told his friends that if a registry law would kill the party, as they predicted, it was time for it to die.

SHERIFF WILLIAMS of Armstrong county, is the second county official in this State who falls under the sweeping ban of the new Constitution against bribery at elections. Judge BOGGS yesterday sentenced him to two years and one month in the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $500 for perjury. The perjury consisted in his falsely taking the iron-clad oath, when he had used the corrupt methods proved against him to compass his election. How many county offices in Allegheny county would hold their offices a month if they were brought to time on this question of using money to unduly influence their nomination and election? The law will get around this way after while. In several eastern counties prosecutions have been commenced under it.

THE Philadelphia *Times* puts the whole question of the ciphers and disputed Presidency in these few lines;

The fact is established that the Presidency was for sale and that it was sold. Friends or emissaries of Mr. Tilden tried to buy it, and failing to raise the means, because their chief would not authorize the payment of the money price demanded, there was no sale. Friends or emissaries of Mr. Hayes tried to buy it, and succeeded. The Returning Board people could not get money from Mr. Tilden, so they demanded the equivalent in patronage from Mr. Hayes, and they got it. It was agreed that they should be provided for if the stolen goods were delivered. Mr. Hayes is now in possession of the plunder, and has been faithful to the disreputable promises made in his behalf.

THE first freight trains over the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad, from here to Youngstown, went over the road Tuesday. With the completion of this road our iron manufacturers breathe easier; and there is a possibility that with a connection with the Baltimore and Ohio road, there will be an important diversion of passenger travel. The road has been completed in extraordinarily short time, considering the character of the work, and according to the best principles of railroad construction.

THE three Greenbackers in the House who voted for DON CAMERON have explained. GAUS of Lycoming, and SHOENER of Schuylkill, voted for DON because he was a better Greenbacker than AGNEW, which is true, if we credit the young Senator with having any opinions. O'LANAHAN of Luzerne came down cheap. He voted for DON because "he was a good friend of the Catholic church," or of any other church, he might have added, when a question of votes is involved.

MR. TILDEN'S testimony will impress every impartial man with the idea that, just in proportion as he was honest, his political associates were dishonest; just in proportion as he was pure and incorruptible, they were impure and corruptible.—*Chronicle.*

Existing facts will "impress every impartial man" that just in proportion as the Republican politicians were dishonest in stealing the Presidency, so was Mr. HAYES dishonest in accepting the stolen goods and rewarding the thieves.

FULL details of the arrival of PAUL BOYTON in this city on Sunday afternoon last, will be found on the sixth page.

THE conviction of Wm. H. Heath and his sentence to ten years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary for the embezzlement of $143,000 school funds, has been a veritable and painful sensation in St. Louis and also somewhat of a surprise from the fact that in the first trial, had over a year ago, the case was thrown out of Court on a legal technicality. Heath it is claimed by his friends, has been as much sinned against as sinning in the matter. It is well understood that he was made the victim of a conspiracy for the purpose of gain. At the time he held office he was a young and handsome man and connected by marriage with some of the wealthiest families of the State. During the war he served with distinction, and later held the trust, which he finally violated, for ten years. Of the amount he appropriated, at least two-thirds, and probably more, was lost at the poker-table in various Clubs of St. Louis. It is known that he never played cards until 1874, and that up to that time his defalcation did not exist, so that some idea can be had of the rapidity with which his infatuation got the better of him. His introduction to gambling was accomplished by a trusted friend, who is at present holding a high Government position in St. Louis.

A NUMBER of hitherto unpublished private letters, written by Andrew Jackson to Amos Kendall during the ten years succeeding 1827, have just been printed in the Cincinnati *Commercial*, of a very interesting character bearing as they do upon the events of those years when Jackson was President and Kendall was one of his most trusted counselors. From one of these epistles, dated at the Hermitage, July 8, 1834, it appears that General Simon Cameron was an applicant for the position of Government Commissioner of the United States Bank. That was nearly forty-five years ago, and it is interesting to note that with all his courage and independence General Jackson could calculate the effect of an executive appointment upon coming elections with much the same trepidation that is now shown in the same line of business. As "the elections in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio were near at hand," and there were many applicants for Bank Commissioner from each, he determined to postpone the appointment till afterward, as "it might have in some sections an injurious effect." General Cameron did not get the office.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A BILL for introducing the Moffett bell punch is before the Connecticut Legislature.

"BETWEEN Grant and Bayard, always for Bayard," says Secretary Schurz's paper, the *Westliche Post*, of St. Louis.

THE Springfield *Republican* thinks that, "if surface indications of the most pronounced character count for anything, Grant's nomination in 1880 unmistakably is the present drift of the party."

MR. DENNIS TOWNE of Ware., Mass, is now arranging plans for an immense bonfire on the next Fourth of July night on the highest mountain peak in Ware, where he intends to burn a hogshead or two of kerosene oil.

GENERAL R. L. T. BEALL, who was sworn in on Saturday as a member of Congress to succeed the late Beverly Douglas, is a strapping big Virginian, aged fifty-nine years. In the war he fought with his back toward Richmond.

IN a speech to a body of colored men at Macon, Georgia, the other day, General Sherman said: "You have your destiny in your own hands to work out. Get educated, get your little homes, treat everybody kindly, and you will do well."

MR. RALPH WALDO EMERSON'S figure is still erect and firm, his face is still full of vigorous expression, and he talks with accustomed strength, though his memory is not so good as it used to be. He still holds his faith in the future of humanity.

A MEMORIAL has been introduced in the Dakotah Legislature, asking Congress to divide Dakotah into two Territories, and there is a strong sentiment against the admission of the whole of Dakotah as a State, as provided in a bill now pending in Congress.

GUSTAVE SIMON, son of Jules Simon, was married on the 4th inst., at Paris, to Mlle. Sarah Sourdis, a rich Jewess. Victor Hugo and Jules Grevy were the bridegroom's witnesses. The marriage was purely civil, as the Rabbis refused to solemnize a mixed union.

GENERAL GRANT has just been photographed in Paris by the light of a Jablochkoff candle. It is said that this light produces better portraits than sunlight, and as sittings can be given in the evening as well as during the day, it promises to become popular among photographers.

COLONEL T. W. HIGGINSON, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Mary Thacher, daughter of Peter Thacher, City Solicitor of Newton, Massachusetts, were married last Thursday evening. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Samuel Longfellow of Germantown, Pa., brother of the poet.

THERE have been several reports of late that Governor Wade Hampton is again in a critical condition. The South Carolina newspapers do not confirm this bad news, but Senator M. C. Butler is given as authority for the assertion that the Governor will have to submit to another operation.

SAM LEE was appointed postmaster at Sumter, South Carolina, a few weeks ago. Last Thursday the grand jury found a true bill against him for misconduct as Judge of Probate. As soon as Lee heard of the indictment he fled for parts unknown, and probably has gone to meet Senator-at-Large Patterson.

MR. SAM WARD, the great Washington lobbyist, is down on what he calls "centurions." The centurion is a political wire-puller who is in Washington in company with some rural Congressman whose election he has aided in securing, and who offers to control a few votes on any question.

THERE are now 143 daily newspapers in Great Britain, as against 151 last year. Eighteen are published in London, 85 in the provinces, 2 in Wales, 21 in Scotland, 16 in Ireland, and 1 in Jersey. Seventy-eight are morning papers and 65 evening; 70 are published at a penny, 63 at a half penny, and the remainder (10) at prices varying from 1½ d to 3d, 64 are returned as Liberal, 37 as Conservative, and 42 as independent or neutral.

IN the British House of Lords there is one Roman Catholic Duke, Norfolk, and two Marquises and four Earls of the same faith, the latter six being converts. The Duke of Norfolk is Premier Duke and Earl of England. Viscount Gormanstown Premier Viscount of Ireland, and Lord Mowbray, Segrave and Stourton, Premier Baron of England are also Roman Catholics. There are forty-eight Roman Catholic Baronets, and the heir of two Protestant Earls are Roman Catholics.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

Tilden's Chances for the Presidential Nomination in 1880.

In the Nature of a Review of the Political Situation.

[From the Pittsburgh Dispatch of Yesterday.]

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Having heard that Col. James P. Barr of THE PITTSBURGH POST, attended a conference of Democrats at the residence of Montgomery Blair, in this city, your correspondent asked about it.

"No," said the Colonel, "there was no conference at Montgomery Blair's. I called to see him as an old friend. The object of my trip East has been misstated even at home. I have not been on a political tour. My daughter entered the convent of the Sacred Heart at Albany, and I went down on that account. I called on Governor Robinson while there and on Tilden while in New York, as I did on Montgomery Blair while here. Of course he is for Tilden, but there is no political significance whatever in my visit to Washington or New York."

"What do you think about Tilden's chances for nomination for President?"

"He ought to be nominated. I don't get my views from your Congressmen or Senators here: they don't represent the views of the people. I go down among the people for my opinion on this matter and I find them for Tilden. Tilden is not a man of personal magnetism. He is not the sort of man to draw around him a clan of brilliant advocates and stump orators who will go out and canvass the country for him. That sort of men always want to know what they are going to get for their services. Tilden is a man you cannot get close to as you can to some. You are not drawn toward him and nobody can tell what he would do or who he would have about him if he were in the White House. He would come down here perfectly free and untrammeled.

THE TILDEN PLATFORM.

"But the people of our party believe that Tilden was fairly elected before and that he was cheated out of it by politicians. We owe it to ourselves now to renominate him as a vindication of the party; in testimony that the party knew it was right before and will stand by its acts. I don't think the people care a fig about Tilden personally, but they have an interest in showing to the world that they meant what they did before, and that they believe Tilden was fairly elected. That's a platform of itself, don't you see? They were right before. If we should nominate another man now, the Republicans might say, 'Oh, yes; perhaps you may win with this man, but you couldn't win with Tilden.' We want to prove that we did win with Tilden, and can do it again. The people think we should put up the same ticket and elect it."

NOT A CIPHER.

"Then you don't believe Tilden can be connected with the cipher business, I suppose?"

"Of course not. Leaving all other considerations aside he could not afford to do it. He is too smart for that. He knew he was elected and probably knew a few corrupt men had control of the matter in the Returning Boards, but he would not touch them. He is an old man who wants nothing but fame and that he could not get by countenancing corruption in the highest of offices.

"There is one objection to the Potter Committee from the first. If it had gone to work to put Hayes out, and insisted on it, that would have been a good thing. But it said, from the first, it did not propose to disturb Hayes, no matter by what questionable mode he got in. The result is to give the people generally a low and degrading idea of politics. They don't understand what lies at the bottom of all this, but they say, 'Oh they are all alike; both parties are corrupt and dishonest.'"

TILDEN'S COMPETITORS.

"What do you think of Thurman for President?"

"I think he is one of the broadest and best statesmen we have, but if Tilden should go into the Convention for nomination I don't think any other Democrat could be elected over him. He may not go into the Convention; he may die in the meantime; no man could be so foolish as to attempt to say what may occur within two years, but if Tilden goes into the Convention and is rejected I don't see how any other Democrat could be elected."

"How would Hendricks do?"

"Hendricks is a good man and a fair representative of our Democracy, and Senator McDonald thinks he is the only man who could carry New York and Indiana but as Governor Robinson said to a party that called on him the other day, if Tilden cannot carry New York, who can? Hendricks would do well enough for President if Tilden is not a candidate for the nomination. If Tilden cannot get the nomination I don't think Hendricks or any other Democrat could be elected."

"How about Bayard?"

"The only objection to Bayard is that he does not represent a State in doubt, the carrying of which might decide the contest. Delaware we are pretty sure of anyway, and its vote is too small to seriously affect the general result. New York, Indiana and Ohio are important States, two of which may decide the election. It is necessary for us to carry two of them."

"There is not much talk of Hancock any more."

"Well, I think Hancock could carry Pennsylvania. His popularity with the soldier element is very great."

PENN. DEMS FOR TILDEN.

"Do you think Pennsylvania Democrats generally favor Tilden?"

"Pennsylvania would give him a solid delegation I do not doubt, for the reasons I have already stated. Of course this means that he should be entirely cleared of the cipher and tax business, which I have no doubt he will be. If Tilden were to come down here, he would make revelations that would astonish the world. He is a worker, and he would work for fame as he did in exposing the Canal Ring in New York. The very men who were at the bottom of that ring had been working the wires and setting up conventions for years. When he proposed to depose them they said to him, "Why, you mustn't disturb us;' but he told them they would either have to go to Canada or to the Penitentiary. He went to the Legislature for a committee of investigation, which was refused him. Then he took off his coat, got a lot of clerks, went in among the books and papers and made his own investigations. Nothing could be concealed from him.

GRANT VS. HAYES.

"Why, this man up here doesn't amount to anything. The Republicans themselves have no respect for him. A Republican editor told me at a ball here the other night that the first time he saw Hayes, when he was riding through the streets in an open carriage, he was struck by his likeness to Geary in vanity and weakness. They are all tired of him. Grant is the coming man with them. He is on horseback, and will come prancing over everybody in his party that stands in his way. When I was at Cape May a millionaire told me he would give a million to see Grant nominated, and he knew others who would give two millions to have him elected. They want him to stand by corporations and capital. If they can they will keep him for life, making a monarchical form of Government in everything but name."

"Do you think Senator Wallace is a candidate for the Vice Presidency?"

"Of course he is; he always was. He wants to control the party in Pennsylvania. He is opposed to Tilden."

WHAT IS HARMONY?

Speaking again about Tilden's chances, Col. Barr said: "I don't know what the politicians may do to defeat him. A party of them called on Gov. Robinson a short time ago, and commenced by asking him if he was in favor of harmony. What do you mean by 'harmony?' 'Oh,' they said, 'do you think it is right for one man to stand in the way of somebody else?' 'What you mean by harmony then, is,' said the Governor, 'that Tilden ought to step aside and let somebody else take his place.'"

"For my part," continued Col. Barr "I don't worry much about it, anyway. I used to think it necessary that I should work for somebody to be President. But I don't lie awake nights any more thinking about it. I am not standing on my head for anybody."

In answer to another question Col. Barr said he did not doubt that Gov. Robinson, of New York, would be elected again. He says he is a self-educated man who has risen to a high position by thinking out things for himself. He considers him a great man in having been able to raise himself to a high position among men by hard study and hard work. Of course Governor Robinson is for Tilden. JOSEPH.

THE ARMSTRONG SHERIFF.

Sentence of Sheriff Williams for Violating the Iron Clad Oath.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

KITTANNING, February 10.—The Sheriff of Armstrong county, George A. Williams, who has been in office since January, 1877, and who was convicted at the December term, 1878, of using money to obtain votes, was to-day sentenced by Judge Boggs to two years and one month to the Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $300. The present Coroner, J. E. Willis, was appointed by the Court to fill the office, and the Sheriff was placed in his custody. An application for an allocater, to bring the case before the Supreme Court of the State at Philadelphia, will be made by Williams' counsel to-morrow.

ANTI-DISCRIMINATION.

Arguments Made Yesterday Before the Congressional Committee.

Railroad Men Bending Every Nerve to Defeat the Measure.

[Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, February 11. — The argument before the Senate Committee on the anti-Discrimination bill attracted to the committee rooms to-night at the Capitol numerous railroad presidents and attorneys. William P. Shinn, General Manager of the Edgar Thompson Steel Works; Strickland Kneass, Assistant President of the Pennsylvania railroad; Mr. Hinkley, President of the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad; George K. Blanchard, Assistant to the President of the New York and Erie railroad; Albert Fink, Commissioner of Trunk Lines; Chauncey M. Depew, attorney for the New York Central; Mr. Ellmore, attorney for the Chicago and Northwestern railroad; J. K. Cowan and Mr. Koontz for the Baltimore & Ohio, and S. W. White of the Pennsylvania railrod. Mr. Patterson, who argued for the oil men was the only man on that side.

THE ARGUMENT OPENED.

Mr. Ellmore, the attorney for the Chicago & Northwestern, opened the argument. General Harry White and Watson, M. C. of Mercer, and Russell Errett attended the meeting. Ellmore's argument was a mere begging of the question. He told the committee to discipline their own Congressional children, the Pacific railroads, before they interfered with the roads chartered by the States. His whole address was a complaint of why the Government did not apply the rod of correction to the two Pacific roads. He styled the New York Board of Trade and Shippers' Association as a lot of gamblers who didn't have any knowledge or interest in the question.

The Sub-Committee are Senators Spencer, carpet-bagger of Alabama and a retiring Senator; Dennis of Maryland, a retiring Senator and a candidate for Secretary of the Senate, and McMillan of Minnesota. Dennis and Spencer may both be counted against the bill. Dennis wants the support of the railroad interests to be Secretary of the Senate, and Spencer will be against the bill all the time.

FISK'S ARGUMENT.

When Ellmore finished, Mr. Depew said that Albert Fink, a Commissioner for Trunk lines and a recognized authority on the subject of transportation would speak. Mr. Fink went over all supposed evils which the Reagan bill would bring upon the railroads and transportation companies. He called attention to the inconsistencies of the Reagan bill as to what it proposed to do and what, in his opinion, it would do. Fink is a German and speaks very broken English, but illustrated his argument by drawings which were novel and interesting.

Mr. Blanchard of the New York & Erie, then read his argument which was a printed pamphlet of over a hundred pages.

POOR PROSPECT FOR REAGAN'S BILL.

It is evident from the hearing to-night that the railroad companies are bent on, and will compass the defeat of the bill. The people most interested don't seem to be represented. At eleven o'clock Blanchard was still reading his speech. J. C.

Grievous News for Pilgrims.

[N. Y. World of Sunday.]

John M. Cook, the head of the London Tourist and Excursion Agency, was arrested yesterday at the suit of his former partner, E. M. Jenkins, in a suit in the Supreme Court, Kings county, for libel. Bail was fixed at $5,500, and was furnished. The damages claimed are $50,000. The alleged libel consisted of publications, said to have been made by Mr. Cook, charging Mr. Jenkins with misconduct and dishonesty in the management of the firm's business. Abbett & Fuller, plaintiff's attorneys, stated that this was only the first of a number of suits to be brought against Mr. Cook for similar libels. A suit is pending between the partners, and a receiver has been appointed of the firm's assets. Mr. Jenkins is an old citizen of Brooklyn.

"Restored Confidence."

American Exchange.

One more evidence of restored confidence—$170,000,000 subscribed to the 4 per cents. in six weeks, and money going a begging in Wall Street at 2½ per cent; yet an old established print works, with $2 of property for $1 of liabilities, suspends because of its inability to borrow money. Had the American Print Works been a railroad company, covered by four existing mortgages for more than its value, it would have found no difficulty in negotiating consolidated mortgage bonds with the proceeds of which to meet the interest on the old mortgages—provided it had talked about "extensions and betterments." So we wag!

MILITARY DISASTER.

A British Column of 1,100 Annihilated by the Zulus in Africa.

5,000 Zulus Killed and Wounded in the Battle.

Distinguished British Officers Among the Slain.

CAPE TOWN, VIA ST. VINCENT, Feb. 5.—On the 1st inst., a British column, consisting of a portion of the Twenty-fourth regiment, a battery of artillery and 600 native auxiliaries, was utterly annihilated near Tugele river by 20,000 Zulus, who captured the valuable convoy of 102 wagons, 1,000 oxen, two cannon, 400 shot and shell, 1,000 rifles, 250,000 round of ammunition, 60,000 pounds weight of provisions and the colors of the Twenty-fourth regiment. It is estimated 5,000 Zulus were killed and wounded in the battle.

Among the killed on the British side are two majors, four captains, twelve lieutenants and the quartermaster of the Twenty-fourth regiment; two captains of Royal artillery, a colonel, captain, four lieutenants and sergeant major of engineers, besides twenty other British officers commanding native levies.

Seven attacks subsequently made by the Zulus have been repulsed, and the colony is now somewhat recovering from the utter consternation which at first prevailed. Natal, however, is in great danger, and disturbances are feared in Pongoland.

APPEALS FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Lord Chelmsford, commander of the expedition has been forced to retire in consequence of the defeat. It is estimated 500 soldiers were killed besides the officers enumerated above. Governor Sir Bartle Fiere has sent appeals to England and Mauritius for reinforcements. The mail steamer for England was dispatched a day earlier than usual with the request for six regiments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The men of war the "Active and Tenedos" have been ashore. The "Tenedos" was seriously injured and obliged to go into dock at Simons bay.

THE BRITISH RECROSS THE BORDERS.

LONDON, February 10.—A dispatch from Cape Town says the British force was compelled to recross the borders. The force which was annihilated was attacked while guarding the camp of the headquarters of the column at Insandunia, during the absence of Lord Chelmsford with a strong force reconnoitering.

TILDEN'S TESTIMONY.

Some Important Points of his Evidence More Fully Stated.

The Character of his Relations With Colonel Pelton.

The telegraphic abstract of Governor Tilden's testimony hardly did justice to what he said. It gave the substance, but did not preserve the form. The full report of the testimony and cross examination covers over seven columns of the fine type of the New York *Sun*. He was on the stand three hours, and seemed but little fatigued when the examination closed, and at once fell into a pleasant conversation with Congressman Hiscock, who had mainly conducted the cross-examination. We add some parts of the testimony from the *verba tim* report, which were glossed over in the telegraphic abstract.

ORDERING PELTON HOME.

After stating the purport of Mayor Cooper's visit to him on the 20th of December, 1876, which was the first intimation he had of the negotiations with the South Carolina Republicans, Governor Tilden said:

He told me Colonel Pelton had received, or was to receive, an offer on behalf of somebody representing, or claiming to represent, the Republican canvassers or Board of the State of South Carolina, to give certificates to the Democratic electors for a sum of money. I immediately said no such offer should be entertained; no such negotiations of that nature should be tolerated; not a cent of money should be furnished for any such purpose, and Colonel Pelton should be immediately telegraphed to return to New York.

Mr. Cooper concurred with me entirely in the measures to be taken. Although I took it for granted that he would make all necessary communications. I did not leave it to that.

I obtained from Mr. Cooper Colonel Pelton's address in Baltimore, and caused to be immediately telegraphed to Colonel Pelton, in a peremptory manner, to return to New York. My despatch was in ordinary language. I had no cipher—could not read a cipher—could not translate to cipher. It never occurred to me that there was any reason for concealment. My belief is that that despatch was sent to Colonel Pelton in my own name, and I think it was sent within ten minutes after Mr. Cooper's conversation with me. Colonel Pelton returned that night to New York.

THE VISITING STATESMEN.

Now, one word as to the gentlemen who were sent South to the disputed States to watch and guard the canvass on behalf of the Democratic party. The measure originated with either Mr. Hewitt or Gen. Grant within a day or two after the election. I think Gen. Grant wrote a letter, in which he brings up such a question. Mr. Hewitt had either started it before or embraced it immediately after. I did not select or send gentlemen who went to those States. With a few exceptions they were not selected or sent after consultation with me, I did not attempt to supervise their action. I did not communicate with them. In no instance during the whole of this time, did I ever communicate directly or indirectly with those gentlemen in the South on that business. I never received any communication from them, except one communication signed by Mr. Randall, Mr. Ottendorfer, Mr. Lamar, and Mr. Watterson—some kind of proposition to be made to Mr. Hayes by me. I never answered that despatch, except verbally to Mr. Ottendorfer after he returned and called on me. I was very busy all that time. I took it for granted that these gentlemen understood their business, and I did not undertake to direct them. The idea that they were my personal agents, in any sense, has no foundation in fact. They were representatives and delegates of the Democratic party, chosen generally by its organizations. No man, so far as I know, ever went to any of those States with any commission, authority or contemplation of doing anything that a gentleman ought not to do, or to do anything except to defend the interests of the Democratic party, and watch and guard those interests against apprehended fraud.

CONCLUSION OF HIS DIRECT TESTIMONY.

During all the time from the 7th day of November, 1876, that is the day of the election, until the 6th day of December of the same year, which was the day on which the electors met and cast their votes, to be transmitted to Washington, I maintained a uniform attitude. My purpose was, under no circumstances, to enter into any competition to obtain the votes or certificates of the canvassing boards of the disputed States, even those to which I believe we were entitled, except by discussion, argument, reason, truth, and justice.

There never was a time, not a moment or an instant, in which I ever entertained any idea of seeking to obtain those certificates by any venal inducement, any promise of money or of office to the men who had them to grant or dispose of. My purpose on this subject was perfectly distinct invariably, and was generally assumed by all my friends without discussion. It may have been sometimes expressed. Whenever the slightest occasion arose for it to be discussed it was expressed. It was never deviated from in word or act.

To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States—to the four millions and a quarter of citizens who gave me their suffrages—I owed a duty and a service and every honorable sacrifice, but the surrender of one jot or tittle of my sense of right or my personal self-respect. Whatever the disappointment to those who voted for me; whatever public consequences of suffering or subversion of the electoral system by which alone free government can be carried on; by whatever casuistry a different course might have been advocated or defended, I was resolved that if there was to be an auction of the Chief Magistracy of my country, I would not be among the bidders. [Applause.]

The Chairman—The room will be cleared if this applause does not cease. It is expressly understood that there is to be no manifestation of approbation or disapprobation.

Mr. Tilden (continuing)—I was determined in such an event, or the apprehension of such an event, that I would meet such a degraded condition of their affairs, not by sharing in it in any degree, not by acquiescence, not by toleration, but by unqualified and perpetual protest, and appeal to the people to reassert and re-establish their great right, the greatest of their rights, the right without which all others are worthless—their right to elective self-government.

Mr. Tilden paused for a while, and then, turning to the Chairman, said, "I have done.

TILDEN AND PELTON.

Question by Mr. Hiscock—Col. Pelton had been to some extent dependent upon you—that is as a member of your family? A.—To some extent. He had business of his own, but was unfortunate in it.

Q.—And you had learned from Mr. Cooper, and should have learned from Col. Pelton, that he had been to Baltimore for the purpose of consummating a plan for the purchase of the action of the Canvassing Board of South Carolina which would insure the election of the Tilden electors there. Did it not occur to you, upon that being communicated to you, that you ought to find out how he stood to the Committee? A.—Your question assumes more than is true. I did not learn that he had gone there to consummate. I learned he had gone there simply to receive an offer.

Q.—Is there much difference between the way you state it and the way I state it? A.—I think there is.

Q.—Well, what might be inferred from his communication to Mr. Cooper, that he might draw on him the next day for from sixty to eighty thousand dollars. He had gone to Baltimore to meet Mr. Weed and another gentleman from South Carolina. What, then, would those facts infer except that he had gone to consummate an agreement? A.—I did not understand that he had gone for that purpose.

Q.—Did you understand from Mr. Cooper the amount of money he expected? A.—I did not. I only understood he had gone to receive a proposition, or look into one.

Q.—Now, understanding that he had been indiscreet enough to go to Baltimore even to look into a proposition for the sale of the electoral certificate of a State, did you not think you were called upon to ascertain his relations to the National Democratic Committee, and how far he was committing that body and how far he was committing yourself? A.—I thought the best way to deal with such a transaction was to stop it; not to do it myself, and to stop anybody else from doing it. I think the thing in Florida would have been better than what was done there. Mr. Hiscock is not going to search my moral understanding, I presume?

Q.—Not at all. I am trying to search the relations between you and your nephew and between your nephew and the National Democratic Committee? A.—The object is to impute to me some failure of duty, and I propose to answer that question fully.

Q.—I have endeavored to be fair, and it seems to me the true way to answer is to answer as far as you can directly and not by assailing any one else. A.—I do not desire to assail any one, but when a subliminated standard of morals is set up for me I propose to analyze it and see whether the party who proposes it lives up to it himself.

FIGHTING FIRE WITH FIRE.

Q.—I will call your attention to one thing more. You have said if you had entertained or consented to such an idea as influencing those Boards venally, the last person in the world that you would have chosen for that purpose would have been Colonel Pelton. Now I ask you to bear that answer in your mind, and then, if you can, state why you did not deem it proper and perhaps your duty—after you learned of his visit to Baltimore—to have called the attention of Mr. Cooper, or of Mr. Hewitt—distinguished and able men both—to the fact that they must take charge of this matter and Mr. Pelton must be left out of the correspondence; that they must give it their personal action, lest you and the Democratic party should be compromised and perhaps scandalized by the actions of Colonel Pelton? A.—In the first place, I supposed these gentlemen were giving personal attention; and they had the real power and Pelton had not. Mr. Cooper particularly had custody of the money, without which Pelton could not do anything to the extent of a cent. In the next place, Mr. Cooper was the gentleman from whom I derived my information about what was being done exclusively. Mr. Hewitt was his brother-in-law, and they did not need any warning on the subject. I regarded the Baltimore transaction as foolish and wrong, but an inchoate transaction. Now, the civil law does not recognize purposes until they embody themselves in action. The Church punishes such purposes only as sinful thoughts. Pelton had not, so far as I knew, done anything except receive a proposition from Republicans to sell those certificates. The thing was stopped. It died a-borning. It did not strike me as so important as if there had been any possibility of its succeeding or any possibility of similar transactions succeeding. And, without meaning to excuse him, I may say that the atmosphere was full of rumors of the venality of the Returning Boards in those three disputed States and of their frauds. I declare, before God and my country, that it is my entire belief that the votes and certificates of South Carolina, Louisiana and Florida were bought, and the Presidency was controlled by the purchase. Pelton, seeing that condition of things, committed a fault, committed an error, committed a wrong. He adopted the idea that it was justifiable to fight fire with fire. He adopted the idea that when he saw the Presidency being taken away from a man that had been elected by the people in law and fact, it was legitimate to defeat that crime by adoption of the tactics of those who were perpetrating it. I do not justify him, but I say that his error was excusable. I adopted a different system, a different code of ethics. I scorned the elevation to Presidential fame by such means as were employed to attain that position. Pelton did not act up to that standard. He has been tried and condemned, and public opinion may punish him, but at the same time even that fault is to be judged of according to the facts at the time, and according to what was being done and what was done. His act was an inchoate offence. On the other side, the act that was done was an accomplished and consummated wrong. It gave up the possession of the Presidency of the United States to a man who was not elected, and the representatives and champions of that condition of things are the men whose consciences are troubled now with the inchoate wrong of Col. Pelton, which I crushed and stopped.

OIL EXCHANGE OPENED.

A Big Day in Bradford—A Banquet and Speeches.

BRADFORD, PA., February 12.—This has been a big day in the annals of the young city of Bradford. The magnificent new Oil Exchange was formally opened to-day. Persons were present from New York, Buffalo, Pittsburgh, and all the cities of the lower oil region. Addresses were made by H. L. Foster, President of the Oil City Exchange; C. W. Archbald, President of the Parker Exchange; S. F. Strong, Secretary of the New York Exchange; M. L. Allen of the Titusville Exchange, and officers of the Bradford Exchange. The streets and hotels are thronged with visitors.

To-night a grand reception and banquet was given in the new building. It was attended by the wealth, beauty and intelligence of Oildom, and probably was one of the most splendid affairs ever given in Northwestern Pennsylvania.

THE OLD WORLD.

Speech of Emperor William Before the Reichstag.

Trade in Liverpool Paralyzed Owing to the Strike.

GERMANY.

OPENING OF THE REICHSTAG—THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, February 12.—The German Reichstag was to-day opened by Emperor William in person. In his speech from the throne he said he thanked the members for assisting in the suppression of the Socialist agitation, and hoped they would continue to support the Government as far as was necessary for the cure of the Socialist evil.

He announced the abolition of Article V. of the Treaty of Prague, and referred with pleasure to the friendly relations with Austria and the results of the Berlin Congress.

He declared the relations between Germany and all other Powers are satisfactory, and that she would continue her influence in behalf of European peace.

The Emperor referred to the plague in Russia. He said the latest reports justify the hope that the energetic measures of the Russian Government will shortly suppress the epidemic when traffic on the frontier will be restored on the neighborly footing which befits friendly countries.

Referring to the customs' policy of the Government, the Emperor said: "Our commerce has a right to claim that protection which legislation regarding customs taxes can afford, and which is afforded, perhaps beyond what is necessary, in countries with which we trade. My duty is to preserve the German market for articles of home production. We should revert to well-tried principles which we, in our commercial policy since 1865 have abandoned. Clause five of the treaty of Prague was abrogated to put an end to the uncertainty of the people of North Schleswig respecting their future destiny."

The speech closed with the following sentence: "The promotion and development of friendly relations with and among the Powers is a task to which should be devoted the great power achieved by German unity."

GREAT BRITAIN.

TROOPS SOON TO START FOR AFRICA.

LONDON, February 12.—The Admiralty announces he has chartered fifteen steamers to carry troops and supplies to the Cape. The fleet includes the trans-Atlantic steamers Egypt, France, Spain, Russia, England, China, Olympus, Palmyra, and City of Paris.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—The steamers chartered to carry troops to South Africa will be fitted out at some other port on account of the labor strike. Owners engage to have the steamers ready for sea within a week.

TRADE PARALYZED.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—The trade here is quite paralyzed by the strike, which has now extended to the carters, and the whole body of carpenters, some of whom were already on a strike.

The strike among sailors has become more general, and great difficulty is experienced in obtaining crews, save at increased rates.

Yesterday several ships were awaiting crews, but the men were firm.

SHIP OWNERS LOSSES.

It is stated that there are thirty-five grain laden ships at Queenstown, and that the owners do not know where to send them. Meanwhile the grain may be heating in the vessels' holds, and rendered valueless. There are many reports of intimidation by dock laborers and others to prevent men from working until the dispute is settled.

The steamship Lualaba, which was to have sailed for the west coast of Africa on Thursday last, has not yet left the dock. The agents promise the men protection in the dock, but the men say they require protection outside also.

Cunard & Co. have all their vessels in Huckesson Dock, which is enclosed, and have provided within the dock walls accommodations for men brought from Glasgow. The local authorities maintain organization with the police and military, and none but people on business are allowed within the enclosure along the whole line of docks. There is to be another interview to-day between the ship owners' committee and a deputation from the strikers.

THE DREAD DISEASE.

STRINGENT PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES ADOPTED.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 12.—Complaint is made of Roumania's neglect to give notice to Russia of her precautions against the plague. Locking of railway carriages containing Russian officers is considered especially unfriendly and unjustifiable. Roumania claims her action is in accord with measures adopted by Austria and Germany.

COPENHAGEN, February 12. — The Folkethong has voted urgency for the bill instituting precautions against the plague.

VIENNA, February 12.—The Government will shortly order the same precautions against Turkey as are in force against Russia. Navigation of the Danube will be restricted and the Sulina mouth closed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 12.—Prince Lobanoff has authorized measures for disinfection at Varna and Bourgas of arrivals from suspected ports. The chief medical officer at Kavata declares the district free from the plague but states that malignant typhus prevails at Senikova.

A COLLISION FEARED.

RUSSIAN TROOPS MARCHING TO ARAB TOBIA.

BERLIN, February 12.—It is reported Gen. Todleben on Tuesday ordered four regiments to march towards Arab Tobia. It is feared unless the Powers declare the matter one of European interest a collision is inevitable. Germany and Italy advise Roumania to evacuate Arab Tobia. Other Powers, it is hoped, concur in this advice with a view to the maintenance of European concert of action.

FRANCE.

DEATH OF THE WIDOW OF PRINCE MURAT.

PARIS, February 12.—The Princess Caroline, widow of the Prince Lucien Murat is dead.

PARIS, February 12.—The discussion by the Bureau on the amnesty bill, introduced in the Chamber of Deputies to-day, is fixed for Thursday. The *Rappel* demands the impeachment of the De Broglie Ministry, which, apparently, the amnesty bill, as finally submitted to the Chambers, does not forbid.

RUSSIA.

DISEASE AND EPIDEMICS REIGNING RAMPANT.

ST. PETERSBURG, February 10.—Advices from the interior state that general unhealthiness and a predisposition to epidemic exist. The Government of Saratoff complain of the foul condition of Kamiskin. Typhus fever and small-pox are increasing in an alarming manner in the Government of Fver. The Siberian plaugue has appeared in another village and the cattle plague in the vicinity of Ekatermoslav has spread to twenty-seven neighboring localities. Of 2,000 head attacked, half perished. The plague has appeared at a village on the Kieff railway. There is great mortality at Orsk from small-pox and another unknown disease. An unknown epidemic has appeared in two villages of Tamboo and the plague at Rostov. A large number of Cossacks who fled from Wetlianka were found frozen to death on the banks of the Volga.

PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF PEACE.

LONDON, February 10.—A Constantinople dispatch says the definitive treaty between Russia and Turkey declares peace and cordial relations to be re-established between Russia and Turkey; provides that the articles of the San Stefano treaty which were not modified by the treaty of Berlin shall remain in force; the mode of payment of the war indemnity and compensation to Russian residents of Turkey who suffered through the war is left for future agreement; all prosecutions for aiding either side during the war are abandoned, and persons implicated in the Roumelia disturbances are pardoned. The protocol declares that the recognition of the treaty of Berlin in the present treaty changes neither the character nor the range of power. As Servia, Montenegro and Roumania are independent, Russia leaves them free to come to an understanding for themselves with the Porte relative to their claims for war indemnity.

SPARKS BY CABLE.

WESTON reached Scarborough yesterday afternoon, 151 miles behind time.

A COAL mine in Dux, Bohemia, was flooded yesterday, and twenty-one persons killed.

MINISTER LAYARD is ill at Constantinople, and will probably go home on a furlough.

THE epidemic has entirely disappeared from Astrachan. No cases have been reported for several days.

A COMPANY is being formed to establish a line of steamers between Baltimore and Barrow-in-Furness, principally for the carrying of cattle.

EATEN BY PET CATS.

Death of a Miserly Old Woman who Asked Aid from the Church.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., February 10.—The body of Mrs. Elizabeth Washington, colored, eighty years old, of this city, was found on the floor of her house on Saturday afternoon. Near the head was found a stick of wood covered with blood, while a short distance off was a man's necktie. The floor was also stained with blood. On the exposed side of the face the flesh was eaten to the bone, the nose entirely gone and part of the tongue gone, done by pet cats, which were driven away by the approach of persons entering the house in search of the woman. She had been dead probably twenty-four hours when discovered. She had lived alone for about forty years, and when last seen on Thursday morning was entertaining company. The deceased had been assisted by the Episcopal parish of the city, but within her apartments were found stored away a large quantity of provisions, a bank book, deeds, coin, scrip, large quantities of dresses and linen, watches, etc. It is believed that she was murdered for money, but that the murderer was frightened away before securing anything.

A LIVELY TIME.

Scene in a Prison Committee Investigating Room.

LOUISVILLE, February 12.—An exciting episode occurred in the Prison Investigating Committee room at Jeffersonville, Ind. During the examination of one of the witnesses named Thompson, whom report or hearsay had said had stated that convicts in the prison had been dressed in citizens' clothes and sent out to vote against Republicans, afterwards returned to the prison and assumed the convicts garb, Captain Carter of the Legislative Investigating Committee, denied that the man was his witness inasmuch as Thompson pronounced the story false, stating that in a joking way with Dr. Lowman he had used the expression merely as a joke. Carter's denial of all knowledge of this witness elicited sharp comment from Willard. To this Carter replied, accusing Willard of misrepresenting the State, and acting as an attorney against the State, whose rights he had sworn to protect. This charge Willard, who is a son of ex-Governor Willard, responded to Carter, "You are a d—d liar, if you say this." This Willard repeated two or three times when Carter started for him with clenched fists. Willard showed excellent grit and was ready for the attack and the parties were only kept apart by the intervention of the other members of the committee. The gentlemen left Jeffersonville for Indianapolis together, and the balance of the committee will have an eye on them till they reach the capital.

Ex-Messenger Delaney as Bar-Keeper.

[Harrisburg Letter to the Sunday Press.]

The Senate of the great State of Pennsylvania has attained to the dignity of having a first-class bar, with Major General John C. Delaney, now Senate Librarian, and ex-Chief Messenger to his Excellency John F. Hartranft, ex-Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the Kingdom of the Mollies, etc., etc., etc., etc., as Chief Barkeeper. Under the ancient regime it was always customary for the Senate Librarian to keep a bottle always on hand in case of sudden sickness among the grave Senators. But now the whole thing has improved into a regular Senate bar in the room of the Sergeant at Arms.

DR. M. W. CASE'S Carbolate of Tar Inhalants now rank among the highest class of remedies yet discovered in their wonderful adaptation to the wants of invalids and those afflicted with Catarrh and Consumption. Aside from their well known merits as curative agents, the ease (and one might say the pleasure) with which they can be used is no small advantage in their favor. At the low price at which they are sold we can see no reason why they should not be in the hands of every person who is a sufferer from either Consumption or Catarrh. W&s

WASHINGTON.

Session of the Joint Democratic Caucus.

Motions to Repeal Test Oath and Federal Supervising Election Law Adopted.

An Extra Session of Congress Probable in October.

WASHINGTON, February 10.—A joint Democratic caucus of Senators and Representatives was held in the hall of the House of Representatives to-night. The first subject considered was a proposition to repeal the clauses in the Revised Statutes regarding the test oath for jurors.

Senator Thurman offered an amendment to the original proposition providing a mode of drawing jurors in States where there is no provision for that purpose.

Mr. Southard offered another amendment to repeal the sections of the Federal Supervising Election law. Much discussion arose.

Mr. Thurman urged his resolution in strong terms. Mr. Blackburn maintained that but one of the repealing measures should be attached to one appropriation bill.

Senator Bayard opposed placing such repealing clauses to appropriation bills. He was answered by Senator Thurman. Finally, the above propositions with amendments were adopted, and will accordingly be appended to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bills in the House.

The caucus was very well attended.

A FRANK ADMISSION.

In view of the fact that the Senate will now be called upon to vote upon the Butler amendment to the Army bill, which allows railroad companies to transmit telegrams for the United States and the public, the following exerpt from the report of the President of the Western Union Telegraph Company is of special interest just now: "The franks issued to Government officials constitute nearly a third of the total complimentary business. The wires of the Western Union Company extend into thirty-seven States and nine Territories within the limits of the United States, and into four of the British provinces. In all of them our property is more or less subject to the action of the National, State and municipal authorities, and the judicious use of complimentary franks among them has been the means of saving to the company many times the money value of the free service performed."

THE CONGRESSIONAL GROCERY.

During the second session of the Forty-third Congress the Senate spent in one month $640 75 for lemons, $75 25 for tea, and consumed 1,352 pounds of sugar. Secretary Gorham also reports the purchase of 435 fans, being an average of over four to each Senator. The same session the House made away with 60 pounds of tea and 367 pounds of sugar. That session both houses were under Republican control.

WONDERFUL INDUSTRY.

From this time out until the close of the session the House will meet daily at eleven o'clock. This is absolutely necessary if it is proposed to get through with all the business before it by the 4th of March. Only twenty working days of the session remain. Subtract from them the time which will be taken up with miscellaneous business, and there will not be more than twelve or fifteen days for the appropriation bills.

GOOD LORD, DELIVER US.

There are decided indications that there will be an extra session of Congress. It is stated positively by a Senator who is in the confidence of the administration that there will be an extra session of the Senate, even if there is not of the House. The object of it, outside of any appropriation bills which may fail to pass before March, will be to provide for some of the indigent Republican Senators who go out of office with the end of this Congress. The House Democrats are also talking as though there would be an extra session. Blount of the Appropriating Committee, said to-day he felt very sure there would be an extra session, and Atkins and Fernando Wood admit its probability. The action of the Democratic caucus last night also looks the same way. It is certain that the Democrats will insist on attaching to an appropriation bill a repeal to the Test oath law, and also of the law authorizing the appointment of the late caucus was entirely unanimous. It is stated to-night that the President has said that he will not call an extra session, if it becomes necessary before October.

STANDING UP FOR ROBESON.

The minority of the House seem determined to prevent action on the report of the Naval Committee on ExSecretary Robeson's case. The Committee has no authority to report at any time, and a single objection is fatal for a report. Yesterday when Mr. Whitthorne moved to fix a day for its consideration it was defeated by the Republicans voting against it. The motion, obtained a majority, but a two-third vote was required. As it is not probable that the Naval Committee will be called again this session, the prospect of action on this investigation, which has cost a great deal of money, is not flattering.

THE ENFORCEMENT LAW.

The sense of the House was tested yesterday on the question of the repeal of the Jurors' Test Oath and the Supervisors of Election Law. A strict party vote was the result. One hundred and twenty-six Democrats voted for it, and 113 Republicans against it. An examination of the roll-call shows that there were twelve Democrats and ten Republicans absent and not paired. All others who did not vote were paired. The result, therefore, would have been the same if all had voted; that is to say, there would have been a majority in favor of repeal, but the necessary two-thirds would have been lacking. This move yesterday was in accordance with the determination entered into Saturday night. Mr. Manning of Mississippi, being entitled to the floor to move a suspension of the rules, it was determined that he should move this repeal. It has thus been ascertained exactly how the two parties stand, and if they can now get a repealing clause on an appropriation bill, a majority vote will be able to carry it through. The attempt to pass these measures under a suspension of the rules was thought necessary by the Democrats in order to show the country that there is no other way under the rules of the House to repeal the obnoxious statutes than by incorporating them in an appropriation bill.

SENATOR M'CREERY'S LAST.

The galleries of the Senate were packed yesterday and the floor of the chamber thronged by a brilliant audience, assembled to listen to Senator McCreery's last speech in the Senate. It had been announced that he would make his last speech as a Senator, by being one of the non-elect, whose term expires on the 4th of March—on the question of the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The result was a grand personal ovation to the man. McCreery is one of the most remarkable men who has ever been in the Senate. Physically he is the most conspicuous member of it. His thin, pipe stem legs are surmounted by a rotund body, and that in turn is crowned with a head perfectly massive in proportion, perfectly bald on top, and fringed with long, straight, jet black hair. The face is flat, large and smooth shaven, and the eyes small and deep set. He appears habitually in a full dress suit of rusty black, carries his hands in his pants's pocket, chews tobacco incessantly, and has the most benignant countenance imaginable. He is a modern Pickwick. As a humorous and pathetic speaker he has no equal in the Senate, and neither Conkling nor Blaine command the attention of the Senate in a more marked degree than he has on the few occasions he has vouchsafed to speak. His voice is deep and mellow and his language more pure and simple than that of any public speaker of the day. His fund of information is inexhaustible, and the play of his imagination delicate and boundless. But for his chronic indolence he would be one of the most noted men in the country. As it is he is one of the most notable. His speech was an exquisite sample of both his humorous and pathetic ability. The first half hour was given to an inimitable sketch of the Indian policy of the Interior Department, and the meager results of the several expensive Indian wars. The last half hour was a pathetic appeal on behalf of Chief Joseph and the remnant of the Nez Perces, whom he pictures as starving and dying in a poisonous climate, for no offense except that of defending their healthful and rightful home in the high latitudes. At the conclusion of his speech, the floor and galleries joined in a burst of applause, and the Senate pressed about in a body to congratulate the eloquent Kentuckian on his farewell oration.

BRAZIL STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The Senate Committee on Appropriations this morning agreed to add to the Postoffice Appropriation bill a section authorizing contracts to be made for semi-monthly steamship mail service between the United States and Brazil by two lines, one from New York via Norfolk, and the other from New Orleans via Galveston, each to receive a compensation not exceeding $150,000 per annum. The committee recommend an appropriation of $200,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary to provide for this service during the next fiscal year, the expectation being that the steamships for the New Orleans line will not be ready to commence running before the expiration of about two-thirds of the year.

A PITTSBURGH APPOINTEE.

General Alex. Russel is here looking after a confirmation as Consul to Montevideo, the best paying Consulship in South America. He will leave immediately after via St. Thomas and Rio Janerio. It will be a good opportunity for our Pittsburgh people to find out what articles go best there. The Consul at that point is allowed to trade, and General Russell will take a pride in fostering the trade of and from his native State.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post.]

CHARACTERISTICS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 11.—About every other day in Washington is a stormy one, in Congress I mean. Yesterday was quiet; to-day noisy. Every man who gets the floor to-day yells. The members from the Territories are taking a tilt at Atkins' proposed abolition of the rectangular system of surveys.

TERRITORIAL DELEGATES IN THE HOUSE.

Maginnis of Montana, is making his speech on the public lands. He is a middle-aged man, black whiskers all over his face, and rattles along in a lively way. He walks up and down the aisle, slaps his hands together whilst his tongue runs like an auctioneer's—Martin Maginnis from Montana. They say he re-elects himself every time on this one speech. He has learned it pretty well if that is the case.

"This great heritage of the people, the public lands, should not be mortgaged to railroads or handed over to capitalists," says Maginnis. Sound man, Maginnis! Ben Butler comes over to listen to him, Hewitt moves up the aisle, Wiggington of California, puts questions to him, but Maginnis makes them all laugh by his quick answers. Maginnis was born in Wayne county, New York, in 1840; went west, settled at Helena, Montana, and started a Democratic paper, the Helena *Gazette*. He has been six years in Congress as a Democrat and is, of course, a sound man.

Patterson of Colorado, has spoken on the same side as Maginnis; is a young looking man and both looks and talks like Harry Oliver. He is said to be a good lawyer; one of the best in Denver. Old Ben Butler seemed anxious to hear him out and moved to have his time extended. He made a most excellent speech appealing almost entirely to the Republican side of the House. There are eight delegates in the House from the Territories. They take part in the debate but are not permitted to vote.

George Q. Cannon, a Mormon Bishop, represents Utah. He is a very civil looking gentleman with gray chin whiskers and round full face.

S. S. Tenn, an old root with a tatty head, represents Idaho. He is as dark looking as most of the colored men you see, and stirs around always busy. He lives, when at home, away up among the mountains, and after going as far as he can on the railroad, has to stage it seven hundred miles before he reaches his cattle ranche. He is down on the ordinary run of Indian agents, thinks they are thieves and says Nez Perces Joseph is a bigger man than old Grant.

Orange Jacobs represents Washington Territory, quite a step from here, also. Judge Kidder, a little, fat, good-natured man, represents Dakota. Ex-Governor Stevens represents Arizona, and a regular full-blooded Mexican represents New Mexico, Mr. T. Romer. I have never heard him open his mouth in debate, and so far as the general legislation goes, you never hear of New Mexico, and yet

THE TWO RIVAL RAILROAD

interests are both fighting to get their tracks there first. The Texas Pacific expect to strike it at El Paso, and the Southern Pacific—Huntingdon—expect to come into it on the west side, on a line due east of Tuscan. The Denver & Rio Grande are pushing south into it *via* Santa Fe. I believe New Mexico is the only territory of the eight that has not a single mile of railroad within her border.

SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The dispute going on here for the last two days has been on a proposition involved in the recommendation of the National Academy of Sciences to survey agricultural lands in farms to suit claimants thereof instead of the old and regular, manner of townships and sections. The kick of Maginnis and his friends was to sustain the old square system, as it is now fully understood and any change would create confusion; and as the manner of procuring patents to mines is also well known and the system and practice thoroughly organized, it would involve great loss of time and money in perfecting titles to mineral lands.

The proposition also contemplates a consolidation of all the Surveyor Generals' offices under one head in Washington.

Butler favored the proposition. He was in favor of a new triangulization, whatever that is. He wanted the meridians straightened out.

They talked rapidly on this one subject from eleven o'clock in the morning until five o'clock in the evening without any intermission. Unless one lays in a pretty good breakfast he is apt to get hollow. To watch the proceedings closely; to get from the House to the Senate and from committee room to committee room on the alert for that which would be late news, and then set perched up in the Reporter's gallery, as on the front seat of a stage coach, whilst three hundred men are wrangling below you, is an exacting and often confusing task.

Garfield spoke to-day, following Butler and traveled out of his way considerably to enlarge on the question which he said addressed itself to his mind and that was "what ought to be the practical relations between government and science." There is always attention when Garfield speaks. His voice and manner is much like that of Thos. M. Marshall. That same vehement emphasis, serious, earnest manner most of the time. If you would shut your eyes you would think it was Marshall talking to a jury or before the Supreme Court. J. C.

THROUGH GEORGIA.

General Sherman's Views on His Recent Trip in that State.

Development of Industrial and Agricultural Resources of the South.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitution* of Tuesday last contains a letter from Gen. Sherman, dated St. Augustine, Fla., in answer to a letter from the editor, asking the General to give the result of his observations with respect to the natural advantages of the soil, climate and resources of Georgia. Gen. Sherman says:

My opportunities for studying the physical features of Georgia have been great. In 1843-4 I went from Augusta to Marietta in a stage (when Atlanta had no existence); thence to Bellefonte, Alabama, on horseback, returning afterwards all the way on horseback to Augusta by a different road; again in 1864, I conducted, as all the world knows, a vast army from Chattanooga to Atlanta and Savannah, and just now have passed over the same district in railway cars. Considering the history of this period of time (thirty-five years), the development of the country has been great, but not comparable with California, Iowa, Wisconsin or Kansas, in all which States I have had similar chances for observation. The reason why Georgia has not kept pace with the States I have named is beyond question that emigration would not go where slavery existed. Now that this cause is removed, there is no longer any reason why Georgia, especially the northern part, should not rapidly regain her prominence among the great States of our Union. I know that no section is more favored in climate, health, soil, minerals, water and everything which man needs for his material wants, and to contribute to his physical and intellectual development. Your railroads, already finished, give your people cheap supplies and the means of sending to every section their surplus products of the soil or of manufactures. You have immense beds of iron and coal, besides inexhaustible quantities of timber, oak, hickory, beech, poplar, pine, etc., so necessary in modern factories, and which are becoming scarce in other sections of our busy country. I have crossed this continent many times, by almost every possible route, and feel certain that at this time no single region holds out as strong inducements for industrious emigrants as that from Lynchburg, Virginia, to Huntsville, Alabama, right and left, embracing the mountain ranges and intervening valleys, especially East Tennessee, North Georgia and Alabama. This whole region though called 'Southern,' is, in fact, 'Northern,'—viz: it is a wheat-growing country, has a climate in no sense tropical or Southern, but was designed by nature for small farms and not for large plantations. In the region I have named, North Georgia forms a most important part: and your city, Atlanta, is its natural centre or capital. It is admirably situated, a thousand feet above the sea, healthy, with abundance of the purest water, and with granite, limestone, sandstone and clay convenient to build a second London.

I have just passed over the very ground desolated by the civil war, and have received everywhere nothing but kind and courteous treatment from the highest to the lowest, and I heard of no violence to others for opinion's sake. Some Union men spoke to me of social ostracism, but I saw nothing of it, and even if it does exist, it must disappear with the present generation. Our whole framework of government and history is founded on the personal and political equality of citizens, and philosophy teaches that social distinctions can only rest on personal merit and corresponding intelligence, and if any part of a community clings to distinctions founded on past conditions, it will grow less and less with time, and finally disappear. Any attempt to build up an aristocracy or a privileged class at the South, on the fact that their fathers or grandfathers once owned slaves, will result in a ridiculous failure, and subject the authors to the laughter of mankind. I refer to this subject incidentally because others have argued the case with me, but whether attempted elsewhere in the South, I am certain it will not be attempted in Georgia. Your growth and development since the war have been good, very good—better than I was prepared to see; but compare it with San Francisco, Denver, Portland, Oregon, Leavenworth, Chicago, St. Louis, or hundreds of places I could mention, less favored in climate and location than Atlanta. These cities have been notoriously open to the whole world, and all men felt perfectly at liberty to go there with their families, with their acquired wealth and their personal energy. You must guarantee the same, not superficially or selfishly, but with that sincerity and frankness which carries conviction.

Excuse me if I ask you, as an editor, to let up somewhat on the favorite hobby of 'carpet-baggers.' I know that you personally apply the term only to political adventurers, but others, your readers, construe it otherwise. I have resided in San Francisco, Leavenworth and St. Louis, and of the men who have built up these great cities I assert that not one out of fifty was a native of the place. All, or substantially all, were carpet-baggers, i. e., emigrants from all parts of the world, many of them from the South.

Our Nation has passed its infancy with the usual diseases peculiar to that period of life, and now, in its second century, it enters upon its epoch of manhood. In this you, a younger man, have more at stake than I. I beg of you to look ahead and not behind, and to encourage by word and example every effort to make Georgia the contented home of three or four millions of industrious and virtuous people.

A Long Forgotten Deed Turns Up.

An ancient and long forgotten document has recently come to light in Washington, the discovery of which has led to negotiations between the Portuguese Minister and the Secretary of State. In 1796, Congress passed an act app

BOYTON'S SWIM.

Floating Down the Allegheny in Peril From Ice.

A Thrilling Experience, But Successful Voyage.

The Captain Nearly Frozen and Powerless From Exhaustion.

150,000 People Along the River and on Bridges.

Great Enthusiasm—The Hero's Lecture To-Night.

Capt. Paul Boyton arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, after being in the water ten hours and suffering intensely from his exposure. He was lifted on board the tug James Caldwell near the Point bridge a few moments before four o'clock, more dead than alive. He was a pitiful object to behold. That portion of his face not protected by his suit was somewhat bruised and as red as a beet, while his hands and limbs were very much swollen and powerless. From the tug he was taken on board one of the Manchester ferryboats where a carriage was in waiting. He entered the vehicle, which as soon as the boat landed at the foot of Ridge street, Allegheny, was driven up that thoroughfare to Rebecca street, thence to Federal, across the suspension bridge, along Sixth to Penn street, up Penn to Seventh and to the rear entrance of the Robinson House, Duquesne way. The Captain alighted amidst the cheers of a large crowd who were not to be outdone, notwithstanding the strategy resorted to by the Captain in order to gain his room without being crushed to death. We will forego the recital of the scenes and incidents upon the arrival of the Captain in the city for the present and call the attention of the reader to

HIS TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE.

at points above. He entered the water at Oil City at 11:18 A. M. on Thursday, and landed for the night at Emlenton at 11:04 P. M., having made forty-three miles. Nothing of particular interest transpired beyond the great enthusiasm of the populace until the voyager reached Patterson's Falls, a short distance above Emlenton. While going over the falls at this point he struck several rocks and was badly cut and bruised. He was sailing along, he says, at his usual rapid rate of speed when he suddenly collided with an unseen rock with such a force as to turn him completely round, leaving him for the time being in a partially stunned condition. His first thought, he said, was for his rubber armor. Finding this to be all right his mind was at rest. But after this he experienced great difficulty in keeping awake, when to sleep would have been certain death. The blood about this time left his limbs which became numb with cold. He went a shore at Emlenton, retired and arose at seven, after several hours of refreshing sleep, to renew the preparations for the continuance of his perilous journey. Soreness of the limbs and badly swollen hands and fearful pains caused the Captain to make some complaints, but he was not the least discouraged. He entered the water with the intention of making a twenty-four hours' trip, but the terrible drowsiness which overcame him from his experience on Patterson's falls caused him to make a change in the program. Mahoning, twenty-eight miles below Emlenton, was then decided upon as his next stopping place. The enthusiasm manifested at all these towns, including Parker City, was simply immense. Leaving Mahoning he continued paddling down stream until he reached Kittanning.

RECEPTION AT KITTANNING.

Upon the voyager's arrival here he was given a most hearty welcome. The following address of welcome was delivered by Hon. J. B. Neale:

Captain Boyton: SIR—In behalf of the citizens of Kittanning, I am authorized to extend to you that cordial welcome which springs from the kindliest sentiments of interest and sympathy in your wonderful achievements. Nestled among the quiet hills and along the banks of the placid Allegheny, our people cannot be fully estimate the importance of the great work for humanity, in which you are engaged, as they who daily see the storms of ocean and are brought in constant contact with the dangers of the great deep. In the fulfilment of your work, we can, however, anticipate how much a benefactor to his race he is who promotes the safety of ocean navigation and how much of its terrors are removed by the means with which you are making the world familiar. We have heard, through romantic fiction, of the feats of the gallant Leander in his nightly visits of love across the strands of Nestors and we have in the later times learned of a Byron seeking to emulate the prowess of those deeds, but with our eyes we behold a man greater than either, one who for humanity's sake has braved greater dangers, accomplished greater objects and borne a nobler, truer part. Captain, we recognize in you a citizen of this State, a representative of our own valley, the fame of whose exploits is bounded by no continental limits. The whole world is the stage of your actions. The people of Illinois and Canada have witnessed the wonders you have performed, and we, as the citizens of your native valley, partake in patriotic pride of the reputation which you have so nobly earned. In conclusion, Captain, we wish you well and God-speed.

Boyton returned thanks in a terse speech and after shaking hands with a large number of citizens he continued on his voyage, his next stopping place being Freeport, where he was given a grand reception

A LADY SPEAKS.

During the reception at Freeport given by the citizens to the Captain, the hero was introduced to the people by one of the prominent citizens, after which a young lady, Miss Reta McCain, delivered the following address of welcome:

CAPTAIN BOYTON—In the name of the ladies of Freeport, I extend you a hearty welcome, appreciating, as we of the weaker sex do, the fact that you are exemplifying the utility of an apparatus that will be of so much benefit in the future in preserving the lives of our fellow creatures, especially to us poor weak women who are exposed to the dangers of a watery grave, but who to-day can look to the anchor of hope, in the person of men as unselfishly gallant as yourself.

As at Kittanning, the Captain made a brief but pleasant speech in repiy to the kind welcome. The brass band of the town then serenaded him, and he retired for the night. Before doing so he stated that he would leave at five o'clock in the morning. Many citizens, including a number of ladies, remained about the hotel all night so that they could see him depart in the morning. They were promptly on hand at the appointed hour and bade the voyager farewell.

OFF FOR PITTSBURGH.

Boyton relates this portion of his voyage as follows: "I left Freeport some minutes after five o'clock. It was moonlight. Knew by the appearance of the clouds that the weather would be bad. A strong west wind was blowing and at 7:30 it began to snow. This interfered with me considerably but I continued on down stream. Upon arriving at Logan's Eddy I found the river frozen over with new ice. This gave me much trouble. In order to get through I was obliged to break it with my heels and paddle. See here," showing the reporter this portion of his swimming pharaphanalia, "how I have broken the end of my paddle. You can readily see by this that it was no child's play. Well, it just took me two hours and ten minutes to go through that eddy, a distance of only two miles. I can easily swim four miles an hour. I was becoming exhausted and feared that I could not complete the journey. While in this condition Mr. Boyle of the Oil City *Derrick*, came to me in a skiff, thinking that I was failing. There was no doubt about it. I was greatly exhausted. My forehead was badly frozen. Felt to me like a piece of leather. My friend Boyle gave me some hot tea, and I felt much better. I tried to open my brandy flask while battling with the ice, but the cork was froze in so tight that I found that impossible. Had I gotten it open I would have emptied it. After overcoming this danger I continued on my voyage feeling much relieved.

ENTERING THE CITY.

As I approached Sharpsburg I saw an immense crowd on the bridge, and feared there was more serious danger ahead. Thought the bridge would break down, for as soon as I got under the crowd made a stampede for the lower side. I am glad to inform you the bridge is still there and I am here. Now the water was clear of ice and I continued towards my destination, but not without fear of safety of the other bridges. I finally reached the mouth of the Ohio and boarded the tug shortly before four o'clock."

Did you ever have as rough experience in any of your previous undertakings?

"No, sir; not even on my seventeen day's ride down the river Tagus."

Captain at what figure do you estimate the crowd that witnessed you ride to-day?

"Well, I have seen a great many large assemblages of people, and think I am a pretty good judge. I should say there were fully 150,000 people along the banks of the river and on the bridges. Up the river I met some queer ones. 'Buckwheats,' I think that's what you call them. While floating near the shore one of them followed along the bank and, looking me square in the face, said: 'Are you real?' I looked at the fellow and, being much exhausted, cut him off short. That seemed to convince him and he strolled off. At another point where I was stopping one of them came up to me and handled me rather roughly about the arms, to see if I wasn't some mechanical arrangement."

The reporter now gave way to gentlemen who were constantly arriving to see the captain. He treated them all kindly and explained his marine paraphanalia to the great delight of all.

SCENES ALONG THE RIVER.

Probably never before have the shores of any of our rivers been lined with such a mass of humanity. From Sharpsburg to the Point, on both sides of the river and on the bridges there were no less than 50,000 people. On the bridges alone were 10,000. Between the Suspension and Ninth street bridges was one solid mass of humanity, reminding one very much of a swarm of bees, so thick was the assemblage. Of course considerable enthusiasm was manifested. As word of the Captain's approach to the city was announced by the numerous occupants of vehicles who come down in advance to avoid the excitement and rush a salute was fired at the Howard and several other boat club houses all of which were decorated with flags. Boyton acknowledged the kindly greeting by frequently waving his flag and paddle. As he neared the Ninth street bridge an immense crowd assembled in the vicinity of the Robinson House thinking he would leave the water there. The Captain, however, to avoid a serious accident which would undoubtedly have been the result had he left the water there, passed on under the Suspension bridge, and, as stated, boarded the tug near the Point bridge and arrived at the hotel over the above-mentioned route. Even as it was he was almost crushed by a crowd that had collected in front of the Robinson House.

HOW THEY WERE SOLD.

On Saturday afternoon the attention of men crossing the bridges and those having business about Duquesne way was directed to an object in the water, which at a distance looked like the outlines of the amphibious Boyton, determined to steal a march on the denizens of Smoky Pitt. Opera glasses, telescopes and everything capable of magnifying the object were brought into requisition, and not until the inanimate dummy passed in review before them were they convinced of the deception. A log had been improvised at some point above the city, and decked out with a black hat at one end and small American flag at the other, thus giving it the semblance at a distance of the resolute navigator.

About half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon another wag, encouraged probably by the successful ruse of Saturday, hewed out of a rough pine log a very fair skeleton, lacking only the "roundness and the glow of life," decked it out with a minature national flag, and started it out sandwiched between the cakes of floating ice. As it was about the proper time for Boyton to make an appearance, and the great crowd was eagerly waiting for something to turn up, the floating log with its ensign was settled upon as the real water nymph, and the expanded orbs of the fifty thousand people were rivited on it and would not be satisfied at this second delusion until it confronted them and was carried past by the lazy, slow wending current. A broad grin was e verywhere perceptible and then the old stagers with sarcastic smiles looked wise and entertained those within reach of them with a description of the "goose fly" and memorable sell of thirty years ago from the Hand street bridge. Boyton most likely remembers the crowd of that day who had been drawn to the water's edge by the announcement that a man would fly for a wager from one bridge to another and, of course, the mere announcement emptied the sober little city of that time of its living cargo, and the banks of the Allegheny was the theater of one of the most laughable tricks. The crowd was a most impatient one, and after a wearisome hour or two spent in sky and water gazing a cheeky chap from about the middle of the Hand street bridge, unloaded a white goose and before he had quite unfolded his wings the crowd retreated from the banks through the alleys and secluded by ways leaning to Penn street and few of those present ever admitted having seen the "goose."

INVITATION FROM MADAM ANDERSON.

Madam Anderson has an eye to business and had she successfully carried out the little scheme which she concocted yesterday, there would have been "millions in it." At Hulton the faithful *Derrick* man rowed out to the Captain and handed him a dispatch. The "merman" opened it and imagine his surprise upon reading:

Capt. Boyton:

Come to the Coliseum and see me when you leave the water.

MADAM ANDERSON.

"Well that's cheek," said the Captain, upon reading the above. "Answer, no."

It should have been stated above that when the Captain arrived at the hotel, disrobed himself of his gum suit, and got on clean linen he was a pitiful object to behold. He was completely exhausted, and as he lay upon the bed, was unable to move either arm or limb. His face was puffed up and as red as a lobster, while his hands, arms and limbs were very much swollen and bloodless. He looked wholly unnatural and suffered sharp, pricking pains, but yet was in good spirits and freely answered the many questions asked by reporters and others. Three hours latter he was sitting up smoking a cigar and entertaining visitors. He will appear at the Lyceum to-night and narrate his experience in his life saving suit. The Captain will remain with us for several days.

LORD BEACONSFIELD, according to a London correspondent, lives principally on champagne jelly, of which he consumes three guineas' worth at each meal.

Wicked for Clergymen.

"I believe it to be wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article is made up of common valuable remedies known to all, and that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them. Rev. ——, Washington, *D. C.*" fe8:2tW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POND'S EXTRACT.

THE GREAT

PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATORY DISEASES AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism. No other known preparation has ever performed such **wonderful cures** of this distressing disease in its various forms. Sufferers who have tried everything else without relief, can rely upon being entirely cured by using **Pond's Extract.**

Neuralgia. All neuralgic pains of the head, stomach or bowels, are speedily cured by the free use of the **Extract.** No other medicine will cure as quickly.

Hemorrhages. For staunching bleeding, either external or internal, it is always reliable, and is used by Physicians of all schools with a certainty of success. For bleeding of the lungs it is invaluable. Our **Nasal** and **Female Syringes** and **Inhalers** are material aids in cases of internal bleeding.

Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Used as a gargle and also applied externally as directed, in the early stages of the disease it will surely control and cure them. Do not delay trying it on appearance of first symptoms of these dangerous diseases.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this prevalent and distressing complaint; quickly relieves cold in the head, &c. Our **Nasal Syringe** is of essential service in these cases.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds and Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. The most obstinate cases are healed and cured with astonishing rapidity.

Burns and Scalds. For allaying the heat and pain it is unrivaled, and should be kept in every family, ready for use in case of accidents.

Inflamed or Sore Eyes. It can be used without the slightest fear of harm, quickly allaying all inflammation and soreness without pain.

Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. It is a palliative, and when used according to directions its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed.

For Broken Breast, Sore Nipples, Agne in Breast. The **Extract** is cleanly and efficacious and mothers who have once used it will never be without it.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. The pamphlet which accompanies each bottle gives full directions how it should be applied. Any one can use it without fear of harm.

CAUTION.

POND'S EXTRACT Has been imitated. The genuine article has the words "Pond's Extract" blown in the glass, and Company's trade mark on surrounding wrapper. It is never sold in bulk. None other is genuine. Always insist on having POND'S EXTRACT. Take no other preparation, however much you may be pressed.

Prices, 50c., $1.00, and $1.75.

PREPARED ONLY BY

POND'S EXTRACT CO.,

New York and London.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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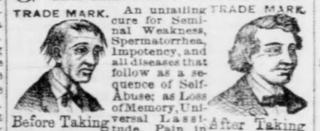
POND'S EXTRACT,

Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, **84** Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of **$1.**

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE— THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

TRADE MARK.  TRADE MARK.

An unfailing cure for Seminal Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, Impotency, and all diseases that follow as a sequence of Self-Abuse; as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, and many other Diseases that lead to Insanity or Consumption and a Premature Grave.

Before Taking. After Taking.

☞ Full particulars in our pamphlet, which we desire to send free by mail to every one. The Specific Medicine is sold by all druggists at **$1** per package, or six packages for **$5**, or will be sent free by mail on receipt of the money by addressing

THE GRAY MEDICINE CO.,

No. **10** Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich., or Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Agents, Pittsburgh, who will supply dealers at proprietors' prices.

jul4:d&Wly

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Wholesale and retail, at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store, **84** Market Street. Sent by mail upon receipt of **$1.**

L. A. S. L.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO WIN A FORTUNE. THIRD GRAND DISTRIBUTION CLASS O, AT NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, MARCH **11TH, 1879—166th** Monthly Drawing.

Louisiana State Lottery Company

This Institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in **1868** FOR THE TERM OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS, to which contract the inviolate faith of the State is pledged, with a capital of **$1,000,000,** which has since added a reserve fund of **$350,000.** ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DISTRIBUTION will take place monthly on the second Tuesday. IT NEVER SCALES OR POSTPONES. Look at the following Distribution:

CAPITAL PRIZE, **$300,000.**

100,000 TICKETS AT TWO DOLLARS EACH. HALF-TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1 Capital Prize		$300,000
1 Capital Prize		10,000
1 Capital Prize		5,000
2 Prizes of $2,500		5,000
5 Prizes of	1,000	5,000
20 Prizes of	500	10,000
100 Prizes of	100	10,000
200 Prizes of	50	10,000
500 Prizes of	20	10,000
1,000 Prizes of	10	10,000
APPROXIMATION PRIZES:		
9 Approximation Prizes of $300		2,700
9 Approximation Prizes of	200	1,800
9 Approximation Prizes of	100	900
1,857 Prizes, amounting to		$110,400

Responsible corresponding agents wanted at all prominent points, to whom a liberal compensation will be paid.

Application for rates to clubs should only be made to the Home Office in New Orleans.

Write, clearly stating full address, for further information or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,

P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, Louisiana

Or to

H. L. PLUM,

319 Broadway, New York.

All our Grand Extraordinary Drawings are under the supervision and management of G. T. BEAUREGARD and JUBAL A. EARLY.

fe8:12 ow4wcd&W4:fe15

KANSAS FARMS AND FREE HOMES.

HOW TO GET THEM in the best part of the state. 6,000,000 acres for sale. For free copy of "Kansas Pacific Homestead," address Land Commissioner, Salina, Kansas.

fe15:eow7:tW

DUNCAN, CAMPBELL & CO.

Successors to DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WINDOW GLASS

AND DEALERS IN

FRENCH AND ENAMELLED GLASS

As we keep in our Warehouse a first-class cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light up to and on the shortest notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, **No. 110 WATER STREET,** between Wood and Smithfield. wsu:W

FOR SALE—A LARGE LOT OF SECOND-HAND Boilers in good order, ranging from **24** to **42** inches diameter and from **10** to **28** feet double flued and cylinder. Boiler Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Also a large stock of new boilers on hand. Repairing done promptly at the West Point Boiler Works, **No. 12** Water street.

ap4:tf&W R. MUNROE

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1879.

THE

WEEKLY POST!

Single Subscription - $1.50 per year

In Clubs - - - - - 1.25 "

(Postage Prepaid by

Extraordinary Inducements

A PREMIUM ENGRAVING

TO EVERY SUBSCRIBER.

THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST for 1879 will maintain its reputation as the Largest, Cheapest and Best Family and Political Journal published in the Union. Eight pages and fifty-six columns in each number, printed with clear type on the best of paper.

LEADING FEATURES.

POLITICAL—THE WEEKLY POST will maintain the fundamental principles of Democracy and give to the Democratic organization and candidates a hearty and unflinching support, as the best and in fact only way to secure reform in government and the maintenance of the rights of the people and the States. Hereafter the history of the country promises to be the history of the Democratic party; but a brief time will elapse and the control of the Federal and State governments in all their branches will pass into its hands. THE POST will be a faithful guardian and defender of the honor and integrity of the party in power, as it has been a champion of its principles in the long years of adversity and defeat.

THE NEWS—It will contain the current news of the day from all quarters of the world by mail and telegraph, carefully condensed and edited, including full reports of Congressional and Legislative proceedings, with special dispatches and correspondence from Washington, Harrisburg and other points of nterest.

LITERARY MISCELLANY—It will contain choice litery matter, adapted for the amusement and instruction of the home circle.

MARKET REPORTS—The fullest, latest and most reliable Market Reports from all of the commercial centres, while a special feature will be made of the Live Stock Markets, in which every farmer is interested.

EDITORIALS—Editorials on every subject of interest that may transpire, as well as many other features, suggested by events as they occur.

AN ENGRAVING

Will be sent to every Subscriber from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice.

THE

DAILY POST

Is one of the best daily publications in Pittsburgh, and is the only Democratic daily published in Western Pennsylvania. t is a live paper and contains all the latest news from every quarter of the globe.

OUR TERMS

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JAS. P. BARR & CO.,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

GREAT

CLOSING OUT SALE

OF ALL KINDS OF

Winter Boots, Shoes & Rubbers,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

To Make Room for Spring Goods.

☞ Call early and reap the Great Bargains which are now being offered at

KALBFELLS' Central Shoe House,

138 Smithfield Street,

es8:Wtf PITTSBURGH, PA.

$350 A MONTH — AGENTS WANTED—**36** best selling articles in the world; one sample *free.* Address J. Bronson, Detroit, Mich. se7:wly

AGENTS WANTED — ENERGETIC men and women throughout the United States to sell reliable goods. Address DR. O KEEFE'S Homeopathic, **35** Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. fe1:4t-W

SPECIAL NOTICES

A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City.

no25:eod&Wno30:1y

DR. BROWN, NO. 82 SECOND AVENUE, between WOOD and MARKET STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience o over **30** years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low and cures certain, or no charge. Delicate Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Disease of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

PRIVATE DISEASES—OFFICE **194** PENN STREET, next door to the St. Clair Hotel. For the cure of all diseases of a private nature in from two to four days, by an entirely new and safe treatment. Also, Seminal Weakness, Impotency and all other diseases of the genital organs. A cure warranted or money refunded. Has diploma in office, and is a regular physician of **20** years' standing in this city, having cured over **20,000** cases.

Book and circulars **10** cents. Address Dr. W., **194** PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—**8** A. M. to **5** P. M. Sundays excepted.

NOTICE. — ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court, will be exposed at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, MARCH **6th,** at **1** o'clock P. M., on the premises, in Jefferson township, adjoining lands of Samuel J. Chamberlin, and others, a lot of ground containing **13** acres and **131 9** perches, strict measure, with the buildings erected thereon, belonging to the estate of Wm. H. Stewart, deceased. JOSEPH PAYNE, SARAH JANE STEWART, Administrators. fe15:3t W

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made to the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, at the present session, for the repeal of so much of an act approved the **18th** of March, **1816,** entitled "An act authorizing the Governor to incorporate four companies for making an artificial road from the town of Washington, in this State, to intersect the Harrisburg and Pittsburgh turnpike road, at or near the town of Bedford," as applies to and authorizes the incorporation of THE ROBINSTOWN AND MOUNT PLEASANT TURNPIKE ROAD COMPANY.

JAMES WOODS,
JOHN VANKIRK,
ALEX. THOMPSON,
CASPER STERNER,
SAMUEL KELLY.

fe6-4t W

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, INDISPOSITION TO SOCIETY, PIMPLES OR SPOTS ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., uniting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

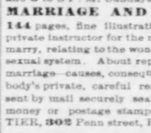
GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SORE ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or on OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after all others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours **9** A. M. to **4** P. M., and **6** to **8** P. M. Sundays **10** A. M. to **1** P. M. only.

MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, **144** pages, fine illustrations. Price **25** cents. A private Instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, **302** Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROF. HARRIS' RADICAL CURE FOR SPERMATTORHŒA.

THE

"SEMINAL PASTILLE"



SHAPE & SIZE OF A SEMINAL PASTILLE

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely safe and effectual remedy for the speedy cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only Rational Way. Vide Directions. Application to the principal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and exerting its specific influence on the Seminal Vesicles, Prostatic Ducts, Prostrate Gland and Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended by no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and soon absorbed, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and urinary organs. Nocturnal losses, self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Physical Debility, Aversion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc. Etc. and the appearance of premature old age will accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor to parts that have been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in every case, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. The Proprietor, after a life of close attention, Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction. ——During the eight years we sell it has become known, we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now conceded by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to many, upon whom quacks prey, robbing them of their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper to any address, on receipt of $2—Extra size, to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $5 ——Three bottles lasting three months, $10—Sufficient to restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7—FULL DIRECTIONS for using will accompany EACH BOX.

Send for a Descriptive Pamphlet giving Anatomical Illustrations, which will convince the most skeptical that they can be restored to perfect manhood, and fitted for the duties of life, same as if never offended. Sent Sealed for stamp to any one. Sold ONLY by the

HARRIS REMEDY CO. MF'G CHEMISTS
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A BOOK For the MILLION

WOMAN AND MARRIAGE

A new and complete Guide to Wedlock, containing Chapters on, A Complete Woman Developed, Selection of a Wife, Evidences of Virginity, Temperaments, Courtship, Sexuality, Advice to Bridegroom, Husband and Wife, Prostitution, its causes, Celibacy and Matrimony compared, Conjugal Duties, Conception, Confinement, Love and Courtship, Impediments to Marriage, Science of Reproduction, Single life considered, Law of Marriage, Laws of Divorce, Legal rights of married women, Diseases of Women, their causes and cure, etc., etc.

It is also a **"Private Medical Adviser,"** on diseases, resulting from impure sexual associations, and on self-abuse, (the secret habit of youth,) and its effects on after life, causing Nightly Emissions, Loss of Vigor, etc., and making marriage improper or unhappy, giving treatment and many valuable receipts. A book for private and confidential reading that no one of adult age should be without, as ignorance on these subjects is the cause of a great deal of misery. Sent by mail, free, to any other work, and has 200 pages, with over 100 Plate Engravings, as follows: Woodcuts. Sent sealed for $1. Address: Dr. Butts' Dispensary, No. 12 North 8th St., St. Louis, Mo.

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RELIABLE TREATMENT FOR ALL STAGES OF SYPHILIS GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, HERNIA, ALL URINARY DISEASES, AND SYPHILITIC OR MERCURIAL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, SKIN OR BONES, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As Emissions, Blotches, Dizziness, Nervousness, Dimness of Sight, Coughs, Indigestion, Constipation, Despondency, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Loss of Memory and Sexual Power, and which unfits the victim for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical pamphlet relating to the above diseases, with 55 valuable receipts for domestic use sent to any address for 50 cents. This pamphlet should be read by all old and young married or single. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

83 Sixth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Office hours from **9** A. M. to **8** P. M. Sundays from **5** P. M. to **7** P. M. my14:4Wly

PRESCRIPTION FREE—FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF SEMINAL WEAKNESS, LOST MANHOOD and all Disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. DR. JAQUES & CO., **130** W. Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. de10:d&Wly

CENSUS ESTIMATES.

The House to Contain 359 Members if Present Basis is Not Changed.

The Increase of Population During the Past Ten Years Estimated at 8,500,000.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—By collecting all the information available, such as election returns for each year since the last census, and noting the increase in the vote, and from State census reports (about one dozen States having taken censuses in 1865-'66), and from carefully noting the movements of population into the Western and Southwestern States, and to our shores from Europe—by collecting all this information, it is now possible to tell approximately what the population of the United States and Territories will be in 1880. Also, what the increase will be in each State, and the effect of that increase upon representation in Congress and the Electoral College.

The best estimates place the increase of population from 1870 to 1880 at 8,500,000, which would give us next year 47,058,371 population. If anything, this estimate is below the mark, and is certainly safe to calculate upon. Provided the basis of representation is not changed and no new States admitted, the increase in members of Congress and the Electoral College will be sixty-six. It is safe to figure upon the hypothesis that the basis will not be changed, for a change will make no difference as to the relative strength of the sections. As a matter of fact it will have to be changed and a larger population given to each district, for the present House of Representatives will not hold sixty-six additional members with any sort of convenience or comfort. But that makes no difference with the matter under consideration. The relative strength of the States in the House and Electoral College will be the same whether the basis of representation is changed or not. The present House contains 293 members. If the basis is not interfered with it will contain 359 after the next apportionment, and (if no new States are admitted) there will be in the Electoral College 435 votes, requiring 218 to elect a President.

All this is reached with an approximate degree of accuracy, but to get the increase among the several States is a matter of far greater difficulty. It is believed, however, that the following table, which has been prepared with great care, and after consulting all the lights available, gives the facts and figures about as they will appear after the next census and apportionment:

States.	Present Number Mems. of Cong'ss.	Gain in 1880.	Members After next Apportionment.	Electoral Votes After next Ap.
Alabama	8	1	9	11
Arkansas	4	2	6	8
California	4	3	7	5
Colorado	1	...	1	3
Connecticut	4	...	4	6
Delaware	1	...	1	3
Florida	2	...	2	4
Georgia	9	1	10	12
Illinois	19	4	23	25
Indiana	13	3	16	18
Iowa	9	4	13	15
Kansas	3	4	7	5
Kentucky	10	1	11	13
Louisiana	6	...	5	8
Maine	5	...	4	7
Maryland	6	1	7	9
Massachusetts	11	1	12	14
Michigan	9	4	13	11
Minnesota	3	3	6	8
Mississippi	6	1	7	9
Missouri	13	4	17	16
Nebraska	1	2	3	3
Nevada	1	...	1	3
New Hampshire	3	...	3	5
New Jersey	7	1	8	10
New York	33	5	38	40
North Carolina	8	1	9	11
Ohio	20	4	24	26
Oregon	1	1	2	4
Pennsylvania	27	4	31	29
Rhode Island	2	...	2	4
South Carolina	5	...	5	7
Tennessee	10	1	11	13
Texas	6	4	10	12
Vermont	3	...	3	5
Virginia	9	1	10	12
West Virginia	3	1	4	6
Wisconsin	8	4	12	14
Totals	293	66	359	435

The only States not making an increase in the representation are Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Louisiana, Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and South Carolina. Colorado, however, is doubtful, as it is a Western State, rapidly filling with population, and in the path of empire. But so far as can be judged by the aggregate note, there will not be sufficient increase of population to give that State another member of Congress after the next apportionment. South Carolina is another doubtful State. It is impossible to make any sort of reliable estimate based on the State census taken there in 1875, or the recent aggregate vote of that State. The State census was a notorious fraud, acknowledged by all parties to be such, and has not been credited by any one acquainted with the facts. The enumerators of that census were paid so much a head for every name they returned, and, being mostly colored, they made a ridiculous mess of it. As to the vote, nothing whatever can be gleaned from that.

Save in a few immaterial instances, it is believed that these estimates by States will be found correct. All sources of information have been consulted in making it up.

It is found that after the next apportionment (provided there is no change in basis of representation) the House of Representatives will consist of 359 members, and the Electoral College of 435 members, provided no new States are admitted. Of these 435 votes, 157 will come from the South and 278 from the North. At present the Electoral College has 303 votes, requiring 185 to elect, the Southern States having 138 and the Northern 231. In the next apportionment, according to the table here given, the Southern States will increase from 138 to 157, and the Northern States from 231 to 278, an increase of nineteen in the Southern States and forty-seven in the Northern States.

It will be noticed that Texas shows a larger increase than any Southern State, the vote in the last heated Congressional election (when the voters were brought out in every district) indicating a population of 1,300,000 by the end of next year, which will give her ten members of Congress.

What a Statesman Falls Back Upon.

[Pittston Plaindealer.]

The Hon. Dennis O'Lennahan paid a visit to his constituents last week. He gave as a reason for voting for Don Cameron, "that Don was a good friend of the Catholic in Harrisburg." This is pretty good, considering that the Hon. Dennis is himself excommunicated for belonging to the infamous order of Mollie Maguires.

The Next President of the United States.

[Joseph Pulitzer's St. Louis Post.]

The next President of the United States cannot be a Western man. It will be Thomas Francis Bayard—the biggest Senator from the smallest State.

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice,

TILDEN TALKS.

A Clear, Calm, Consistent and Conscientious Statement,

Carrying Conviction of Its Absolute Truth in Every Line.

He Indignantly Repudiates Every Allegation and Insinuation

Of Guilty Knowledge of Pecuniary Negotiations for the Presidency,

And Effectually Turns the Tables Upon His Would-Be Persecutors,

Charging Home Upon the Men Who Are Not Only Accused of Fraud, but Who Successfully Accomplished It.

NEW YORK, February 8.—Samuel J. Tilden submitted to-day to the Potter subcommittee the testimony which he had requested the privilege of offering as in his opinion pertinent to the subject of inquiry. His statement was affirmed with great deliberation, with evident care that there should be no mistake about his meaning, and, though concise, with a fullness that was clearly intended to remove all suspicion of mental reservation For speaking in a low tone he asked indulgence at the beginning of his statement, as he was suffering from a cold. General Hunton administered the oath and then suggested to Mr. Tilden that he proceed at once without questioning with any statement that he desired to make. Mr. Tilden made a sweeping denial of any knowledge or suspicion at the time that any such dispatches as those under discussion had been received or sent.

GOV. TILDEN ON THE STAND.

A REPORT OF THE EVIDENCE AND THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The announcement that Mr. Tilden would appear as a witness caused a dense crowd of persons to assemble in the corriders adjoining the committee room before ten o'clock, in the hope of gaining admission to it as spectators. The door of the room was closed, however. Finally the corridors were cleared by a policeman and the reporters were admitted, together with a few other persons. Among the latter were ex-Mayor Wickham and Corporation Counsel Whitney. At a quarter past eleven Governor Tilden entered, accompanied by his brother, Henry A. Tilden of Lebanon, John Bigelow and Henry F. Dimmock. The Governor came in smiling and took his seat quietly.

He was at once sworn by Mr. Hunton, Chairman, who said:

Governor Tilden, we received your note expressing your willingness to testify.

Mr. Tilden replied:

I have read the publication and translations in New York papers. I did not recognize a single one, either in cipher or translation, which I had ever seen before. I never entered into any arrangements to purchase the votes of South Carolina or Florida.

THE CIPHER COMMUNICATIONS,

I had no information nor suspicion that any such communications were being carried on until I saw the dispatches published in the New York *Tribune*. I had no knowledge nor any dealings with any parties to these negotiations. I never authorized any such negotiations in any form whatever. On the morning of November 20, 1876, Mrs. Colonel Pelton mentioned in my presence that her husband had gone for the day. I did not know he had gone, or was going out of the city. He went to Philadelphia, I believe. Later in the day I was called on by Mr. Cooper, who was on his way down town, and was told by him that he had received an offer from some party offering to obtain for money the vote of South Carolina. I said I would authorize no such transaction, nor spend money for any such purpose. The whole conversation occupied only a few minutes. I obtained Colonel Pelton's address in Baltimore and telegraphed him to come. I knew nothing of ciphers that had been passing between him and others, and I could not have translated them with regard to Florida. I never saw one of the telegrams either in cipher or translation. I did not know, I was not informed that any negotiations were going on in regard to illegally obtaining certificates of the Returing Board.

THE CHARACTER OF THE FLORIDA BOARD.

Mr. Marble told me in a casual kind of way about the corruption of the Returning Board of Florida. I never saw any one of those dispatches relating to Florida, either in cipher or translation. In regard to Oregon dispatches I did not know they came in cipher until after the meeting of the committee to investigate them. Some of the dispatches were addressed to my residence, No. 15 Gramercy Park. I do not know that any of these dispatches were ever delivered there. Colonel Pelton's habits of mind and mine are very different.

GRANT'S ADVICE TO GO SOUTH.

A day or two after the election General Grant wrote a letter recommending that committees go South to see a fair count. I had nothing to do with the selection of those committees. I never heard from them but once, and that was a communication signed by Mr. Ottendorfor and others. I was very busy all that time and did not undertake to correct the idea that they were my personal agents. That idea has no foundation. They represented the Democratic party. None of them, so far as I know, went to these States authorized to do anything that a gentleman might not do.

WOULD ENTER INTO NO VENAL COMPETITION.

From the 7th of November, 1876, to December 6th, of the same year, under no circumstances did I enter into any competition for seeking certificates by venal inducements. There never was an hour nor a minute that I entertained such a thought. To the people who, as I believe, elected me President of the United States, to four millions of citizens who were defrauded, and I owed it as a duty to proclaim I would not yield one jot or tittle of my right. Whatever evils may result from this subversion of the electoral system and free government, I resolved I would enter into no auction for the purchase of the Chief Magistracy. [Cheers, which the Chairman suppressed.] I was resolved that I would continue to protest against wrong by which the people were defrauded out of their rights.

EXAMINED BY THE REPUBLICAN MEMBERS.

The Governor having a cold, spoke in a very low tone of voice, and at times was scarcely audible at a little distance from the committee's table.

In answer to Mr. Reed, Mr. Tilden said that he had no recollection of having seen the following dispatch:

"TALLAHASSEE, November 27.—*Geo. W. Smith, 5 Gramercy Park, New York:* It has been suggested from here to the Governor of Oregon to refrain from issuing certificates in favor of ineligible elector until advised thereon. Why not obtain and telegraph him O'Conor's opinion? See my dispatch to Spain. M."

The witness said that George W. Smith was his private secretary; he had no recollection of this dispatch whatever; he did not think Mr. Smith had the cipher; the latter might have got some one else to translate the dispatch.

Mr. Reed—These dispatches seem to indicate that Mr. Smith had the cipher.

Mr. Tilden—Mr. Smith has been summoned by the committee; I don't think he had the cipher.

RELATIONS WITH PELTON.

The witness said he had an interview with Colonel Pelton after the latter returned from Baltimore; the expressions of the witness were merely an outburst of impatience and displeasure with Colonel Pelton's conduct; he did not remember that the latter made any reply; Colonel Pelton was sometimes called acting secretary, but he had no power and no money to do anything without the concurrence of another man; the witness did not know that Pelton had made any engagement or encouraged any offer in regard to the sale of the South Carolina vote; after witness had promptly and effectually stopped any proceedings of the sort he did not suppose they would be renewed; he understood that Colonel Pelton had merely received an offer.

In his interview with Mr. Cooper in regard to Colonel Pelton's visit to Baltimore, Mr. Cooper began the conversation; the latter did not say that he had seen Colonel Pelton the night before, or that the latter had not cautioned him to tell the witness about the matter.

ATTEMPTED TO SELL AND NOT TO BUY.

Mr. Tilden said that he never heard of any attempt to buy an electoral vote, before the publication of these three dispatches, and he regarded these as attempts to sell, and not to buy; he was first told of the Florida matter after Mr. Marble mentioned the matter to him.

Mr. Reed—Was it before the publication of what is known as the Ark and Shechinah letter?

Mr. Tilden—Yes, sir.

The witness said that Mr. Marble merely remarked to him that the Florida vote had been for sale; he did not speak to Colonel Pelton about it, as he did not think it was necessary; whether the sending of a dispatch reporting an offer to sell would indicate a disposition to buy would depend on the motive of the man who sent it.

Mr. Tilden said that Colonel Pelton, his nephew, ceased to be an inmate of his house on the first of July; the witness was not pleased with having Colonel Pelton act as Secretary of the Democratic National Committee, and expressed his objections to Colonel Pelton and others; he did not, however, go to the length of insisting on Colonel Pelton's retirement.

Mr. Tilden said that he knew Smith M. Weed; his relations with him were not more confidential than they were with other prominent Democrats; he did not know of Mr. Weed's presence in South Carolina until after his return; he then had a brief conversation with him, in which he took him to task for engaging in such transactions.

Col. Pelton, the witness said, remained in his house after the publication of the Oregon dispatches; the relations of the witness with Mr. Marble were to a certain extent confidential; when Mr. Cooper informed him of the South Carolina proposition he said nothing to indicate that he had encouraged Colonel Pelton to believe that any money would be furnished; he supposed that the gentlemen who went South were competent to perform the duties for which they had been selected by the National Committee, and he never gave them any instructions or undertook to exercise any supervision over them.

The witness said that he was irritated with Colonel Pelton for his having had anything to do with the South Carolina proposition; if he (the witness) had had any disposition to engage in any such transaction Colonel Pelton was the last man in the United States whom he would have permitted to have anything to do with it; he regarded Colonel Pelton's action as a piece of official meddling; in the card which the witness had published he did not refer to the Baltimore transaction because he did not think it was necessary; all that he said in that card was strictly true.

Mr. Reed questioned the witness closely as to whether the omission of the Baltimore matter in his card was not likely to mislead the public.

The witness said that he did not intend to convey the idea to the public that no offers had been made to sell votes; he simply said that no offer of that sort was ever sanctioned or entertained by him; he did not mention Colonel Pelton's visit to Baltimore, because that fact was not pertinent to his discussion.

The offer to sell the vote of Florida was casually mentioned to him by Mr. Marble as a past event, with the remark that it was declined; he did not avoid mentioning this in his card in order to shield Mr. Marble from charges which had been made against him; the card was carefully drawn so as to tell only the exact truth as he knew it.

Mr. Tilden said that he had no interview with Mr. Weed before the latter went to South Carolina; he did not see him till he returned; he did not remember having any conversations with Mr. Weed at the Third National bank; he did not remember where he had his conversation with Mr. Marble about Florida.

Mr. Reed—Was Mr. Marble's publication of that celebrated piece of rhetoric, the Ark and Shechinah letter, made with your approval?

Mr. Tilden—Neither with my approval or disapproval. Mr. Marble may have spoken to me about it and read some of the sentences.

ANOTHER HAND AT THE CROSS-EXAMINATION.

This finished Mr. Reed's cross-examination of Mr. Tilden. Mr. Hiscock now took him in hand. In reply to a question if he was informed of the nature of the dispatches received by Mr. Smith from Florida, he said: I did not occupy myself much with the progress of the Florida proceeding. Never saw the dispatch advising employment of some man who could be (trusted for one week); I heard I had one majority in Florida, but did not see the dispatch referred to as conveying that and other information; did not see the dispatch to George W. Smith, saying, "See my dispatch to Spain." I have no recollection of seeing or hearing read any such dispatch. I assume the Democratic National Committee were in communication with gentlemen in Florida during the canvass.

Q.—You have said that if you had had any idea of influencing these boards venally the last person you would have chosen would have been Colonel Pelton. Why did you not deem it proper to call the Committee or Mr. Hewitt's attention to the matter, and let them take charge of matters, lest they compromise the Democratic General Committee?

A.—In the first place I supposed they had full knowledge, and would be able to take care that nothing wrong should be done. Civil law does not recognize purposes until they are imbodied in actions. The Church punishes the purposes of the criminal even if they are not carried out. The atmosphere at that time was full of rumors of fraudulent returns.

THE VOTES OF LOUISIANA AND FLORIDA BOUGHT.

I declare before God and my country that the votes of Louisiana and Florida were bought (meaning by Republicans). I would scorn and condemn my righteous title if the Democratic party had secured my seat by fraud.

Witness did not remember receiving any special information in regard to legal expenses in the disputed Southern States. He knew nothing about it, but supposed these matters were under charge of some member of the National Committee. To some extent he had been a patron of Colonel Pelton.

Mr. Hiscock asked if it did not occur to witness that he ought to investigate Colonel Pelton's relations to the National Committee after he learned of Pelton's Baltimore transactions?

Mr. Tilden said he thought the best way to deal with such a transaction was to stop it, not to do it himself, and not to let anybody else do it. He thought that such a course would have been better in Florida than what was done there.

Mr. Hiscock objected to the latter part of this answer, and Mr. Hunton said he thought witness ought to be allowed to answer fully. Mr. Hiscock thought so also, but witness should not go out of the way to attack other persons.

Mr. Tilden said when a certain party set up a high standard of morality, he proposed to analyze that standard, and see if they lived up to it themselves. Colonel Pelton thought it excusable to fight fire with fire, and adopt the tactics of the enemy. Pelton's act was an inchoate offense. Acts on the other side were consummated, and gave the Presidency to a man not elected. He did not attempt to excuse Colonel Pelton. The latter did not act up to his own standard of morality.

EVIDENCE OF REPUBLICAN FRAUDS.

Mr. Hiscock asked what evidence witness had that any votes or certificates were bought by the Republicans. Tilden said this evidence was before the committee in the testimony of McLin.

Mr. Hiscock—Governor Tilden are you entirely clear that McLin was influenced in his action by the hope of office? A.—I swear so to the best of my recollection. I believe I shall be just to every one in this examination, and shall protect myself fully without going into matters connected with my family relations.

Mr. Hiscock—Had you any information at that time that the Returning Board of South Carolina or Florida was for sale? Give the name of the gentleman who told you. A.—I can't give you the name of any man. I state it on evidence that would convict any one. It appeared in the papers.

Mr. Hiscock—We will now go back to the time Pelton visited Baltimore. I ask you again to give me any evidence you have that those Boards were being corrupted by the Republicans. I limit you up to the time of the final action of these Boards. A.—I have no evidence up to that time. What I learned was from subsequent investigation.

Tilden's attention was directed to dispatch No. 34. [Translation:]

TALLAHASSEE, November 22.—*Colonel Pelton 15 Gramercy Park:* Woolley asks me to say let forces be got together immediately, in readiness for contingencies, either here or Louisiana. Why do you not answer? MARBLE.

Tilden said: "I don't now understand what the dispatch means. Do not know any large sum of money was raised by the Democrats in New York after the election for political purposes, except when the National Committee was in debt."

Hiscock directed attention to telegram No. 14, from New York, addressed to Smith Weed, at Columbia, and signed "Denmark," in which occurred the sentence: "Try and make (one) portion payable after votes are (cast), and other portion after final result."

Mr. Tilden said Pelton did not consult him in the matter, and he did not know Pelton was in communication with Weed and others in the South.

Mr. Tilden closed his testimony by stating: "Those telegrams never, with my knowledge, came to my house."

TROUBLE ABOUT A FACETOUS REMARK.

As Tilden was leaving the chair Hunton remarked, facetiously, "Well, as Returning Boards were for sale, perhaps it is fair to conclude the successful party were the purchasers." [Laughter.]

Reed, (quickly)—I object to that remark of the Chairman, and ask that it be withdrawn.

The Chairman—Is it not a logical conclusion from the premises? But without waiting for an answer he withdrew the remark and there was more laughter.

E. L. Parris then took the stand, but the only point of interest developed was that his telegrams, although addressed to Mr. Tilden, were intended for the National Committee. Tilden may have opened them, but the purpose was that they should at once be submitted to the Committee.

SMITH THE LAST WITNESS.

George W. Smith, Private Secretary of Governor Tilden, the next witness, was handed telegram 39, addressed by Marble to the Governor of Oregon, requesting him to refrain from issuing a certificate to an Elector.

Q.—Do you remember it, or anything about it? A.—I do not.

Q.—I suppose this is about the answer you intend to give to all those other telegrams? A.—I have no recollection of any telegrams at all. [Laughter.]

Q.—Was Governor Tilden in Albany between the 20th of November and the 6th of December? A.—I can not recollect.

Q.—Now be sure? A.—I have, as I have already stated, no recollection of any of these telegrams.

Q.—Do you remember telegrams signed "Marquette?" A.—Yes, I do; they were in cipher. I was out of town while a number of them were received; they were opened by one of the directors.

Q.—Did the directors intercept your telegrams? A.—My private telegrams were not opened, but cipher ones were.

Mr. Hiscock—That is all. We are much obliged to you for your information.

The Committee went into executive session, decided to examine no more witnesses, and left in the evening for Washington.

WASHINGTON SOCIETY.

Gloom, Frugality and Coffee at the White House.

[New York World's Letter.]

The White House and Cabinet formerly took the lead in rendering the season brilliant at the national capital. Their receptions and dinners were the most conspicuous entertainments of the winter. Rarely before has the lady of the White House honored with her presence so many private unofficial weddings and entertainments as the present occupant does, and never before in the annals of the Executive Mansion was there such an utter avoidance of the obligations of entertaining at dinner the Representatives of foreign governments as well as the Supreme Court, Senators, Representatives and distinguished strangers. While Mr. Hayes is enjoying a salary double the amount of that of any of his predecessors, except that paid during Grant's last four years, he lives more economically than any of the former Presidents. No reason is assigned for the abolishment of State dinners. It may be conjectured, however, that the prohibition of wines at the White House has something to do with it. Coffee is served from three to six times at all White House dinners, but coffee does not seem to meet the case. There is indeed a mournful tale current of a former reformer, who in honor of his service as an Abdiel under Grant and a competitor of Hayes for the nomination, had a White House dinner given to him, and went through that repast in a dismal frame of mind. As soon as was decent after its close he approached a present reformer who is in the Cabinet and demanded of him desperately, "Mr. ——, do you live far from here?" "Oh," was the cheerful answer, "I know what you mean, come on." And the reformers "came on" together. Neither last winter nor this year have the foreign ministers been honored with an invitation to break bread in the Executive Mansion. The only attempts at entertaining are the three evening levees which consist of the doors of the White House being thrown open to the public when the rooms, halls, corridors and conservatories are lighted and the Marine Band plays for two hours in the vestibule. The levees are on alternate Tuesday evenings from 8 to 10 o'clock. Mrs. Hayes receives on Saturday afternoon from 3 to 5. Two weeks ago Mr. Hayes gave a lunch in the State dining-room to forty-four ladies. This lunch, which was a 2 o'clock dinner, was given to an Ohio bride (Mrs. Hickcock) and to Mrs. Jewett of Chicago. These ladies were guests at the White House.

ASTOUNDING FRAUDS.

How Secretary Robeson Conducted the Navy Department.

Enormous Sums of Money and Property Wasted.

No Attempt Made to Observe Laws Governing the Navy.

WASHINGTON, February 9.—Representative Whitthorne has been authorized to present to the House the report of the majority of the House Naval Committee in relation to the adminstration of the Navy department under Secretary Robeson. It says during the eighth year of Robeson's administration there disappeared from the navy register the names of seventy vessels, of which five were lost at sea and forty-six were sold and the proceeds paid into the treasury. Three were sold and their proceeds paid to contractors and twenty were destroyed by order of Robeson and the materials cut up, paid over or credited to contractors. If this destroyed property, which cost the Government one hundred million dollars, is credited at only fifty millions, we have an expenditure during eight years of over two hundred and thirty-two million dollars. The property sold and disposed of would certainly have yielded a revenue of twenty millions to any President or private individual. In fact the Government received for it less than two millions. Now, substracting from the annual appropriations for the navy the sums applied to its maintenance, it is found that over sixty-one million dollars were applied to construction, equipment and armament. This makes nearly sixty five millions applied to construction—A sum, which, if applied to building war vessels would have given us seventy new vessels like the Trenton, one of the best in the nrvy, a number sufficient to have made the navy at once respectable and useful.

NO RESPECT PAID NAVAL LAWS.

Inquiring next whether the laws enacted for the government of the naval service and the protection of the Government interests have been observed, the committee say they are constrained by facts and their sense of duty to the House and country to answer that these laws have not been observed or obeyed, but on the contrary, have been disregarded and violated; and they further answer that large sums of public money and large quantities of public property have been in the administration of the naval service illegally disposed of. A number of instances are declared to be violations of law, among which are a disregard of the law requiring supplies to be purchased from the lowest bidder and that requiring the proposal to be accompanied by a written guarantee and sureties, which the report states has been wholly ignored in eight hundred and fifty cases. The provisions of the law requiring that no contract shall be made unless authorized by law or under an appropriation adequate to its fulfillment have been violated in contracts made for the rebuilding of the Modnadnock, Miantonomah, Amphritite and Puritan. The law forbidding advance of payments in excess of work done, or prior to the delivery of materials, has been disregarded in the delivery of material to Roach and others. The law prohibiting any department from exceeding appropriations made by law is declared to have been disregarded, and the report goes on at considerable length asserting a similar disregard of law.

The report says that up to the close of Robeson's administration, low prices, while having their effect on general business, did not affect the trade of the Navy Department. Boilers were contracted for with Messrs. Hunt, Roach & Gardner in 1876 and 1877 at prices which had prevailed in years before, Hunt, indeed, being paid higher prices than he had previously built for, and his explanation that the same high prices were paid to other parties is no doubt correct. From thirty to thirty-two and one-half cents a pound for boilers was contracted to be paid to these parties, when, if competition had been admitted, it is the opinion of the committee, that the cost could have been reduced to from eighteen to twenty cents a pound. But, perhaps the greatest loss is in the purchase of live oak timber. It appears from the report of Lenthal & Isherwood, and the proof of the Chief of the Bureau, Easby, that large quantities of inferior timber have been purchased and allowed to rot from exposure. This could not have happened if the report of contracts had been made to Congress as directed by law. Again, it is shown that N. McKay bought at private sale the ship Delaware for $5,174, and that, after realizing over $20,000 out of the material removed from the ship, he sold the hulk for $5,000. The Severn was advertised to be sold. An auction was had and a bid made which the Secretary did not confirm. Subsequently, she was turned over to John Roach for $20,000, though other parties were anxious to know of the Secretary the price asked and were willing to give more.

VAST SUMS LOST IN WASTE OF MATERIAL.

The committee especially refer to the report of Chief Engineer King in relation to the disposition of the material at several of the navy yards resulting in large losses to the government. The committee find that for the indebtedness of the navy at the time the investigation began, and that for the unlawful sale and disposition of huge amounts of property belonging to the government and unlawful disposition of large sums of public money appropriated for the naval service, George M. Robeson, late Secretary of the Navy; W. W. Wood, late Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering; Isaiah Hanscom, late Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair and chiefs of the Bureau of Provision and Clothing from 1872 to March 1877 are chiefly responsible. By the late Chief of the bureau of Provisions and clothing, Paymaster General Watmargh, it is said, that being acting chief alone during the greater part of this time he felt bound, without contrary instructions from the head of the department or the real head of the bureau, Paymaster General Baadford, to pursue the policy of his said chief. This being so, would tend greatly to relieve him. The Committee recommend that the conduct of Chief Engineers Stewart, Fithian and Henderson, and Paymaster Russell, be inquired into.

THE DUTY OF CONGRESS.

The report concludes by declaring that it is the duty of the House to mark its condemnation of illegal practices of these former officers of the Navy Department, and to invite the attention of the Executive Department, upon which rests the responsibility of further action in the premises.

WOMEN LAWYERS.

Passage of the Bill Permitting Them to Practice in the Supreme Court.

[Washington Special.]

The women lawyers are going to get into the Supreme Court in spite of the determination of the Justices not to allow them there. They gained a decided advantage to-day in the passage by the Senate of a bill providing that any woman who shall have been a member of the highest court in any State or Territory or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia for three years may be admitted to the Supreme Court. The bill was called up by Senator McDonald, in antagonism to Mr. Edmunds' amendment to the Constitution, which was the pending order. Mr. Edmunds objected to the consideration of the bill and voted against it. There was not much discussion, the main speeches being by Mr. Sargent the leading woman-suffragist in the Senate, and Mr. Hoar. Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood, who is the chief mover in the matter, occupied a conspicuous seat in the ladies gallery during the discussion and vote. She sat with her hat and gloves off, and her face radiant with smiles. "Judge Lockwood," as she is called, has been a practicing lawyer in Washington for some years, and has worked her way to her triumph to-day through innumerable difficulties."

Another correspondent speaks as follows of the matter:

"The following Senators who voted to-day against the bill "to relieve certain disabilities of women are marked men and have reason to fear the result of their action: Bailey, Coke, Davis of Illinois, Davis of West Virginia, Eaton, Edmunds, Eustis, Grover, Harris, Hereford, Hill, Kernan, Maxey, Merrimon, Morgan, Randolph, Saulsbury, Wallace and Whyte. The bill which originated in the House, passed the Senate by a vote of 40 to 20, and therefore only needs the President's signature to become a law. It provides "That any woman who shall have been a member of the bar of the highest court of any State or Territory, or of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, for the space of three years, and shall have maintained a good standing before such Court, and who shall be a person of good moral character, shall on motion and the production of such record be admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States.'"

THE RIOT RELIEF BILL.

Text of the Act as Reported From the Committee on Ways and Means.

Following is the text of the riot relief act as amended by the Committee of Ways and Means and reported to the House on Wednesday:

An act authorizing the appointment of a commission to ascertain and adjust the losses caused by the riots of July, 1877, providing for the payment of said losses and making an appropriation therefor.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Governor be and is hereby authorized to appoint three disinterested persons, citizens of the State, as commissioners to ascertain what injury, damages or losses were sustained by the owners of property injured or destroyed by the mobs and riots which followed the strike upon the railroads of the Commonwealth in the month of July, 1877.

SEC. 2. That said commissioners shall be sworn well and faithfully to discharge the duties imposed upon them by this act. They shall have power to hear all claimants and examine such documentary or other evidence of the nature, quantity and value of all property, real or personal, alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed in said riots, as may be offered, and may call before them witnesses and administer oaths or affirmations, and make by all proper means full and satisfactory investigation as to the ownership and value of all property claimed for, and the extent of the injuries or damages sustained by the owners thereof.

SEC. 3. That all claimants shall make out and deposit with said Commissioners, within —— days after they shall have been duly qualified to act, a specification of the nature, kind, quanity and value of the property alleged to have been lost, injured or destroyed in and by said riots, and of the place, as near as may be in the several counties where said loss, injury or destruction occurred. Any common carrier having at the time of said riots the custody of any property lost, injured or destroyed may and is authorized to present the claim for the same either in the name of such carrier as bailee or in the name of the shipper or consignee of such property, including in its value the freight carried to the point of loss, injury or destruction; and upon receipt of such common carrier of the value of such property in their hands as bailee, they shall become and be liable to the shippers or consignees thereof for the amount so received less the amount of such freight.

SEC. 4. That when said Commissioners shall have been duly qualified they shall give at least ten days' notice in one or more newspapers of the respective counties of the time and place, when and where they will proceed to the discharge of their duties in the said respective counties, and shall cause personal notice to be given to the County Commissioners of the said several counties of such time and place of meeting requesting their attendance before them at the hearing of the claimants. No claim shall be considered of which the specification shall not have been presented as heretofore provided. After having heard all claimants, they shall make and file their report with the State Treasurer, which report shall contain the names of all the claimants, whether individuals, firms or corporations, whose property was damaged, injured or destroyed, and the amount of loss or damage suffered by each of such individuals, firms or corporations, by or in direct consequence of the injury or destruction of property in said riots.

SEC. 5. If under any local or special law any one or more of the counties in which such losses have occurred are alleged to be liable to suits by the owners of property for its injury, loss or destruction and such county shall pay or cause to be paid into the State Treasury twenty-five per centum of the loss or damage which shall be assessed and reported as having been caused by the riot in said county, said amount shall be paid to the owners losing with so much of the appropriation made by this act as shall be necessary to pay the damages suffered by such owners either in full or *pro rata*, as the case may be, in full if the amount be sufficient, *pro rata* if insufficient to pay in full; but before the amount of the appropriation so due to said claimant and said 25 per centum added thereto shall be paid to any claimant he or they shall, in the receipt given for the same include a release in full to such county, of all claims for damages or loss, the said owner could make under such local or special law against such county. But if said county shall fail to pay said twenty-five per centum within, after such assessment, and reports shall be made and filed in the office of the State Treasurer. claimants who have suffered loss or injury to their property in such county shall recover out of the appropriation hereby made but seventy five per centum of the amount assessed, as their respective claims, and such county shall be and remain liable to such claimants for any balance of the damages suffered by such claimants after crediting thereon the amount received out of the appropriations made by the act.

SEC. 6. That upon the filing of such report in the office of the State Treasurer, it shall be the duty of that officer to make and furnish to such claimant, individual, firm or corporation, in whose favor damages have been reported, a certificate setting forth the amount of damages to which such person, firm or corporation is entitled by virtue of said report, which certificate, upon presentation thereof to the Governor of the Commonwealth, shall be his authority to draw upon the State Treasurer a warrant for the amount of such certificate, payable to the holder thereof or his assignee, which warrant it shall be the duty of the holder thereof immediately to present to the State Treasurer. If there be funds not otherwise appropriated he shall pay the same; if there are not funds not otherwise appropriated he shall mark thereon the date of presentation, and the warrant shall bear interest from that date until the State Treasurer shall, by public notice in one or more newspapers published at Harrisburg, inform the holder of such warrants that there are funds in the Treasury for the payment of such warrant, after which date they shall cease to boar interest.

SEC. 7. That the sum of four millions of dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated for the payment of all such warrants as shall be drawn by the Secretary of the Commonwealth in pursuance of the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. The members of said Commission shall be entitled to the sum of ten dollars each for every day occupied in their said duties, the amount thereof and their necessary expenses, including clerk hire, shall be payable in warrants drawn as aforesaid out of the moneys hereby appropriated.

It Seems Impossible

That a remedy made of such common, simple plants as Hops, Buchu, Mandrake, Dandelion, &c., should make so many and such marvelous and wonderful cures as Hop Bitters do, but when old and young, rich and poor, Pastor and Doctor, Lawyer and Editor, all testify to having been cured by them, you must believe and try them yourself, and doubt no longer. See other column. fe8:2tW

WE call the attention of our readers in search of good homes in the West, to the advertisement of Kansas Farms and Free Homes in another column, and advise all to send for a free copy of the *Homestead*, a paper published in the interests of all desiring cheap homes in a good country.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

Celebrated American

WORM SPECIFIC

OR

VERMIFUGE.

SYMPTOMS OF WORMS.

THE countenance is pale and leaden-colored, with occasional flushes, or a circumscribed spot on one or both cheeks; the eyes become dull; the pupils dilate; an azure semicircle runs along the lower eye-lid; the nose is irritated, swells, and sometimes bleeds; a swelling of the upper lip; occasional headache, with humming or throbbing of the ears; an unusual secretion of saliva; slimy or furred tongue; breath very foul, particularly in the morning; appetite variable, sometimes voracious, with a gnawing sensation of the stomach, at others, entirely gone; fleeting pains in the stomach; occasional nausea and vomiting; violent pains throughout the abdomen; bowels irregular, at times costive; stools slimy, not unfrequently tinged with blood; belly swollen and hard; urine turbid; respiration occasionally difficult, and accompanied by hiccough; cough sometimes dry and convulsive; uneasy and disturbed sleep, with grinding of the teeth; temper variable, but generally irritable, &c.

Whenever the above symptoms are found to exist,

DR. C. McLANE'S VERMIFUGE

will certainly effect a cure.

IT DOES NOT CONTAIN MERCURY

in any form; it is an innocent preparation, *not capable of doing the slightest injury to the most tender infant.*

The genuine DR. MCLANE'S VERMIFUGE bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrapper. —:o:—

DR. C. McLANE'S

LIVER PILLS

are not recommended as a remedy "for all the ills that flesh is heir to," but in affections of the liver, and in all Bilious Complaints, Dyspepsia and Sick Headache, or diseases of that character, they stand without a rival.

AGUE AND FEVER.

No better cathartic can be used preparatory to, or after taking Quinine.

As a simple purgative they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Each box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

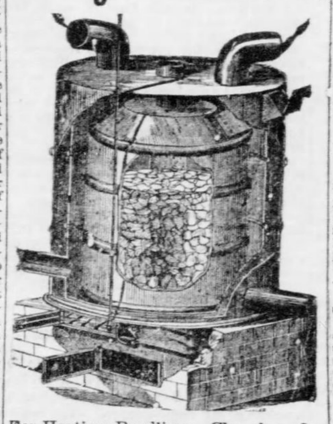
Each wrapper bears the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS.

Insist upon having the genuine Dr. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

GRAFF, HUGUS & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

Fiery Furnace,



For Heating Dwellings, Churches, &c.

NEW IMPROVED

BOSTON RANGE,

The Cheapest and Best and Most Popular Range in the Market. Also Manufacturers of the

CONFIDENCE AND COLUMBIA

COOK STOVES!

PARLOR AND HEATING STOVES.

LAUNDRY STOVES.

Fine Grate Fronts and Fenders.

fting Shaker Grate, Old's Patent.

Agitating Grates, Larkins' Patent.

Marbleized Cast Iron Mantels

206 AND 208

Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

cod

$77 a month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE. fe1:1yr-W

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Good News to All!

— AT —

G. D. SIMEN'S.

PRICES LOWER AND LOWER!

BARGAINS in Ladies' Shoes,

BARGAINS in Misses' Shoes,

BARGAINS in Men's Boots and Shoes

BARGAINS in Boys' Boots and Shoes,

BARGAINS in Children's Boots and Shoes

AND

BARGAINS in Ladies', Men's, Misses' and Children's Rubber Boots & Shoes.

Children's Rubber Overshoes,		7 to 10½	25c
Misses'	"	11 to 2	30c
Ladies'	"	3 to 7	35c
Men's	"	6 to 11	60c
Men's Rubber Boots			$2 50
Ladies' Lasting Foxed Gaiters		90c and	1 25
Ladies' A. C. heavy Seamless Shoes			85c
Ladies' A. C. heavy strong Shoes			1 25
Ladies' Genuine Calf Shoes			1 45
Ladies' Imt. Goat Side Lace Shoes			1 50
Ladies' Imt. Goat heavy Sewed Lace Shoes			1 25
Ladies' Turkey Mor. High Laced Shoes			1 50
Ladies' fine grain Button Shoes			1 50
Ladies' Lasting Kid Foxed Button Shoes			1 50
Ladies' fine Turkey Mor. Button Shoes			1 75
Ladies' fine Kid Button Shoes			2 00
Children's Red Top Boots, 6 to 9			85c
Youths' heavy Sole Boots, 10 to 13			1 20
Boys' heavy Sole Boots, 1 to 5			1 50
Boys' heavy Shoes, 1 to 5			1 00
Men's heavy Brogans			$1 and 1 25
Men's High Lace Shoes			1 25
Men's B Calf Cong. Gaiters		$1 25 and	1 50
Men's B Calf Box-toe Gaiters, sewed			1 75
Men's A Calf Buckle and Lace Shoes			1 50
Men's Working Boots		$1 65 and	2 00
Men's genuine Calf Boots			2 25
Men's heavy sole saddle seam Kip Boots			2 50
Men's heavy Calf Top Sole Boots			2 75
Men's fine Calf Dress Boots			3 00
Gents' fine Calf Dress Sewed Boots			3 25
Men's Hob Nail and Miners' Shoes			1 45
Men's French Kip Boots			3 00

AND MANY EXTRA BARGAINS, at

78 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ja22-TTS& W

REDUCTIONS from 50 to 75 Per Ct.

IN FINE GOODS!

Lace Barbs and Collars	$3 00
Lace Berthas and Jackets	5 00
Black Guipure Lace	25c
7 inch Black Silk Watered Ribbon	25c
Infants' Robes	$1 00 to $3 00
Infants' Waists	25c
Children's Lined Velvet Hoods	75c
Fine Pocket-Books	50 and 75c
Plaited Pins	25 to 75c
Cuff Buttons	50c to $1 25
Screw Stud Buttons	50c to $1 00
Ladies' and Children's Hose	5 to 50c
Men's Cloth and Kid Gloves	50 and 75c
Unlaundried Shirts	50c
Hair, Cloth and Tooth Brushes	15c
Broche Scarfs	15 to 75c
Silk Neckties	5 to 75c
Muslin Underwear	40c to $3 00
Merino Underwear	25c to $1 00
Children's Merino Vests	25c
Infants' Knit Shirts	25c
Kid Gloves	50c, 75c and $1 00

Pocket-Books, Notions, Trimmings, Ribbons, Yarns, Embroidery, Hosiery and Fancy Goods, at CLOSING OUT PRICES, at

CARLISLE'S, 37 Fifth Ave.

PROVERBS.

"The Richest Blood, Sweetest Breath and Fairest Skin is Hop Bitters."

"A little Hop Bitters saves big doctor bills and long sickness."

"That invalid wife, mother, sister or child can be made the picture of health with Hop Bitters."

"When worn down and ready to take your bed, Hop Bitters is what you need."

"Don't physic and physic, for it weakens and destroys, but take Hop Bitters, that build up continually."

"Physicians of all schools use and recommend Hop Bitters. Test them."

"Health is beauty and joy—Hop Bitters gives health and beauty."

"There are more cures made with Hop Bitters than all other medicines."

"When the brain is wearied, the nerves unstrung, the muscles weak, use Hop Bitters."

"That low, nervous fever, want of sleep and weakness, calls for Hop Bitters."

Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief is Pleasant, Sure and Cheap.

For sale by all Druggists, and JOS. FLEMING, GEO. A. KELLY & CO. and HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale.

ja25-W1m

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE

A beautiful work of **100** pages, One Colored Flower Plate, and **300** Illustrations, with Descriptions of the best Flowers and Vegetables, and how to grow them. All for a Five Cent Stamp. In English or German.

The Flower and Vegetable Garden, **175** pages, Six Colored Plates, and

HARRISBURG.

The Reagan Bill Resolution Recommitted to the Committee by the Senate.

The Ways and Means Committee to Report Favorably the Oil Tax Bill.

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

SENATE.

HARRISBURG, February 12.—The Senate met at eleven o'clock, Lieutenent Governor Stone in the chair.

Among a number of petitions, &c., presented, was one by Mr. PAULSON (Allegheny) from citizens of Lincoln township praying for the reduction of Road Supervisors' pay from $2 50 to $1 50 per day.

Mr. EVERHART (Chester) presented a memorial from the Society of Friends of Philadelphia, praying that laws be framed to arrest the evil arising from the sale of intoxicating beverages, etc.

The following bills were reported from committees:

A supplement to the act of 1878, giving the Court of Quarter Sessions jurisdiction in the offences of buying and selling stolen goods.

A supplement to the act relating to the lien of mechanics, with amendments.

An act to allow defendants charged with buying and selling stolen goods to testify in their own behalf.

A supplement to the act regulating the practice of law and debarring no one on account of sex.

An act relative to bridge companies to occupy private property for approaches and authorizing the issuing of bonds for construction.

An act to abolish minimum punishment under the criminal law.

The act to grant pensions to the survivors and widows of the soldiers of the Mexican war was reported with a negative recommendation.

A number of pension and gratuity bills were reported affirmatively.

ADJOURNING OVER THE ELECTION.

Mr. REYBURN (Phila.) offered a resolution that when the Senate adjourn on Friday it be till the Wednesday following, owing to the elections throughout the State. The resolution was adopted.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The Reagan bill resolution was then taken up as unfinished business of yesterday. The question was on Cooper's motion to refer the subject to the committee, that is the House amendment to include none but railroads in the bill before Congress.

Mr. GREER had the floor and made a stirring speech against discrimination of railroads. He was followed by Messrs. Grady, Butterfield and others against reference to committee, and by Messrs. Cooper, Kauffman and others in favor of it. Mr. Greer in his remarks stated that "discrimination and the grinding down policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was the cause not only of ruining the business of Western Pennsylvania, but was the cause of the greatest riot ever known, resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property, and as a result this monopoly now proposes to take $4,000,000, all from the coffers of a county of this State.

Mr. MCNEILL said that while he was in favor of the resolution, he was satisfied Mr. Greer was mistaken in his premises, inasmuch that the riots extended over fifteen States, and the worst element of the communities of those States flocked into the city, and that the citizens of Pittsburgh did not sympathize with the rioters in their acts.

Mr. GREER explained that Pittsburgh having suffered so much entertained some sympathy for the employees whose wages had been reduced from time to time without judgment or pretext.

After further debate the ayes and nays were called and resulted in referring the resolution by a vote of 23 to 21. The Senate then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met this morning at ten o'clock, Speaker Long in the Chair.

A large number of petitions were presented praying for the removal of the Columbia dam.

Speaker LONG presented a communication from the Inspectors of the Western Penitentiary in relation to certain charges made against them by the butchers of Allegheny county. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

The following bills were read in place:

By Mr. MADILL (Bradford): An act authorizing the judges of the several courts of this Commonwealth to appoint stenographers as Commissioners to take depositions. Also, an act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment of municipal taxes and county and township rates and levies.

Mr. WHEELER (Forest): An act to prevent polluting the running streams of this Commonwealth by discharging tanbark refuse from tanneries or oil retineries into the same.

By Mr. WALTER (Delaware): An act to amend and consolidate the Game and Fish laws of this State.

By Mr. NAKEL (Lehigh): An act to encourage the training and improvement of horses.

By Mr. WALKER (Allegheny): A supplement to an act to permit the voters of this Commonwealth to vote every three years on the question of granting licenses to sell intoxicating liquor and to restrain and regulate the sale of the same.

Adjourned till to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Ways and Means passed favorably the bill imposing a tax on oil derricks of $500 for the first year and $250 the second; also, the bill taxing oil in tanks, pipe lines and in the hands of producers five cents per barrel.

The bell punch bill was reported negatively by the Committee on Vice and Immorality.

A printed remonstrance from the Mayor and citizens was presented to the Committee on Appropriations this afternoon, protesting against any further appropriation for the Warren Hospital for the Insane, and for the removal of the Superintendent. Lieutenant Governor Stone was called upon for a statement, and will be examined to-morrow.

The Middle Penitentiary Commission, in session here to-night, will confer with the Appropriation Committee to-morrow.

WALTON, Cass Co., Ind., April 10th, 1876.
R. V. PIERCE, M. D.:
Dear Sir—Your Pleasant Purgative Pellets are the most efficient, yet mild, cathartic I ever used. They have cured me of indigestion, liver complaint, and constipation. Yours Truly
FRANK WILLARD.

THE High Church clergy have sent to the Queen a protest against the Duke of Connaught being married in Lent, and asking that the wedding be deferred. They forgot that the Prince of Wales was married in Lent by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Honesty is the Best Policy.

The remarkable popularity which the Louisiana State Lottery Company has achieved by the integrity and fairness which have characterized all its operations, has created no little astonishment. When the reader reflects, however, that the valuable franchises which the Company have secured last for twenty-five years from the date of the incorporation in 1868, and for the security of which the inviolable faith of the State of Louisiana is pledged to a contract upon which the State has already received nearly half a million of dollars, he will see that here at least honesty is the best policy. The drawings will go on as usual for the next fifteen years. For any further information, apply to M. A. DAUPHIN, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La. (WW

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	34½	34¾	6,983
Reading	12¾	12¾	1913
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¾	5¼	....
Lehigh Valley	35½	35¾	14
United Cos. of N. J.	136¾	137	....
Central Trans.	45½	46	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	111	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	104	104½	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Governments firmer. Railroad securities strong and higher. State bonds dull and nominal.

The stock market was active throughout the day, although fluctuations generally were confined in narrow limits. At the opening prices advanced ¼@1¼ per cent., but a decline ranging from ¼@1¼ per cent. ensued. During the afternoon there was an improvement of ½@1¾ per cent., followed by a reaction at the close of ¼@1 per cent., in which the entire list participated. Greatest activity was in Lake Shore, St. Paul, Northwest, Erie and coal shares. Regarding the report to-day that the Erie Railway Company had leased the Atlantic & Great Western railway, President Jewett says he heard nothing of the matter from official source, but had received numerous private dispatches on the subject. The report was used, however, to depress Vanderbilt shares, Lake Shore under heavy sales declining nearly 2 per cent. The general result of the day in the stock market was lower prices with weakness at the close.

Transactions aggregated 213,000 shares, of which 32,000 were Erie, 39,000 Lake Shore, 10,000 Northwest common, 8,000 preferred, 26,000 St. Paul common, 4,300 preferred, 34,000 Lackawanna, 10,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Morris & Essex, 2,000 Michigan Central, 1,700 Illincis Central, 6,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 7,000 Western Union, 1,600 Pittsburgh, 3,300 Wabash, 1,300 Rock Island, 2,000 Union Pacific, 1,400 C. C. & I. C., 5,000 Missouri, Kansas City & Texas, and 1,700 St. Josephs.

Close—Money easy at 2@3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 3@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange—banker's bills steady at 486; sight exchange on New York 488¼.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	105⅞	New 4 per cts.	100
5-20s '67, new	102	10-40s	102
5-20s '68	102⅜	10-40s coup	104½
New 5s	104⅜	Currency 6s	121⅜
New 4½s	105⅞		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old.	40¾	Virginia, old	26
Tennessee, new	28½	Missouri 6s	105¾
Virginia, new	26		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	99⅝	C., C., C. & I.	44¼
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	44¼
Do. pref.	34½	Rock Island	129¾
Pacific Mail	13¼	St. Paul	46⅜
Mariposa	¾	Do. pref.	82
Do. pref.	1	Wabash	21⅜
Adams Ex.	106	Ft. Wayne	106
Fargo Ex.	96¼	Terre Haute	4
American Ex.	48¾	Do. pref.	11
U. S. Express.	47½	C. & A.	86
N. Y. Central.	115½	Do. pref.	108
Erie	25¾	O. & M.	12½
Do. pref.	48	Del. & Lack.	52¾
Harlem	156	A. & P. Tel.	37¾
Michigan C'tl.	87½	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama.	131	B. & Q.	119⅛
Union Pacific.	66¼	H. & St. Joe.	15
Lake Shore	69⅝	Do. pref.	42
Illinois Central.	85¼	Cent. Pacific.	108¾
C. & P.	93	Union	109
N. W. C.	61¼	Land Grants.	112½
Do. pref.	86⅜	Sinking Fund.	113½
Canada South'n	55		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, February 12.—Consols, 96 3-16. Railroad bonds — Illinois Central, 90¼; Pennsylvania Central, 36; Reading, 13; Erie, 25⅝; preferred, 48¼. United States bonds—5-20's of '67, 104; 10-40's 107¼; new 5's, 106¼; 4½'s, 108⅞. Refined petroleum 7¾d.

PARIS, February 11.—Rentes, 112f 90c.

LIVERPOOL, February 12.—Cotton dull and easier at 5 7-16@5 9-16d; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 1,000 bales; American, 6,000. Pork, 46s. American lard, 35s. Refined petroleum, 8¾s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, February 11.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: "Little ploughing or spring sowing has been done up to the present time. Dry weather is required to bring land in working order. The deliveries of home grown grain at country markets have been considerable, but the condition of English wheat is unsatisfactory. There were only limited supplies of dry milling corn which maintained low rates. Inactivity in nearly every branch of trade continues. The imports have been light, but scarcity of money, an entire want of speculation and distrust occasioned by numerous failures have reduced the British corn trade to a dead level. Russian wheat has arrived by way of Reval. St. Petersburg and Cronstadt are still ice bound. The first shipments from San Francisco have also arrived. The American visible supply continues unprecedentedly large. The quantity in view at the principal grain centres on the 1st of February was 20,375,000 bushels. In the face of such large supplies business has dragged during the week. Buyers held aloof in the hope of obtaining greater concessions from sellers. Prices weak and unchanged. The check to supplies caused by closing of the sound has caused oats to rally six pence to one shilling per quarter. Maize to arrive has ceased slightly. On the spot corn is not purchaseable on lower terms. All other cereals moved off slowly at nominally late rates. With small arrivals at ports the call during the week on floating trade for wheat was firm. All positions occasionally advanced three pence to six pence per quarter for ghirka descriptions. Maize and barley in limited supply and prices maintained. Sales of English wheat during last week 63,738 quarters. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending February 1, 708,799 cwt. wheat, and 108,741 cwt. flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
February 12, 1879.

Trade along Liberty street is undergoing no change of consequence. The markets promise to remain without material change for some time to come. Prices have changed in only a few articles, and transactions are light.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are not coming in so freely, but as the supply is large, prices are easy. Butter remains dull. Eggs are arriving liberally and we may look for still lower prices. Potatoes firmer.

APPLES—Choice, $2 25@2 50; prime, $1 75@2 00; small and inferior, $1 00@1 25.

APPLE BUTTER—₱ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 65@1 70; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 16@18c; choice solid, 10@13c; medium grades, 8@10c; grease, 3@4c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12½c; prime Ohio factory, 8@8½c; jobbing, 8½@9c, wholesale; New York Goshen 9@9½c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ₱ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00.

COUNTRY LARD—₱ lb., 5@6c.

CRANBERRIES—Jersey, ₱ bushel, $2 25@2 50; do ₱ bbl, $6 00@7 00; Sackett, Bell & Boyle, ₱ bbl, $9 00@9 50.

DRESSED HOGS—₱ cwt. $4 50@4 75.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 19@21c ₱ dozen; pickled, 14@17c.

HOMINY—$2 85 ₱ bbl.; $3 00 ₱ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; Domestic, 15@16c; Strained, 10@12c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ₱ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$1 75 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—Peachblows, 80@85c ₱ bushel; Peerless and Early Rose, 75@80c. Sweets—Jerseys, $3 00; Southern $1 50@1 75; Baltimores, $1 75@2 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ₱ lb., 10@11c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 12@13c; Geese, 7@8c; live chickens, 50c.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $3 75@4 00; Timothy, $1 30@1 40; Mammoth Clover seed, $4 50@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

There is but little doing in grain, but prices are firm. Both corn and oats are in good supply and fair demand. Flour unchanged.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime to choice red winter, 97@98c; medium do., 93@95c.

Corn—Shelled, 35@37c; ear, 38@40c.

Oats—Prime white, 26@28c; mixed 24@26c.

Barley—Spring 65@90c; fall 95c@$1 05.

Rye—55@58c ₱ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $4 50@4 75; Minnesota extra $5 00@5 25; choice amber and white wheat $5 00@5 25; prime red winter do. $4 75@5 00; fancy St. Louis $5 75@7 25; fancy patents $7 25@8 25; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 50 ₱ cwt.

CORNMEAL—55@60c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 50@4 75 ₱ barrel; $2 50 ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@11 00 ₱ ton; prime baled, $10 00@11 00; prairie $9 00@10 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $11 50@12 00; middlings, coarse, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ₱ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market moves along without much change. Both sugars and coffees are improving. The provision market is improving.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 19c; choice Rio, 18c; prime Rio, 17c; good Rio, 14c; ordinary Rio, 12¼c; Java, in bulk, 25@27c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 17@19c; Rio, in bulk, 16@18c; Java, in papers, 29@33c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 8c; extra white C, 7⅞c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6½c; New Orleans, 6 (@7c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 9⅛c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 42c; prime maple, flavored, 40c; choice sugar syrup, 40c; prime sugar syrup, 38c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup, 30c; black molasses, 25c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 36@38c; choice New Orleans molasses 39@40c; fair, 34@35c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 4½c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, $1 00@1 05; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7c; good, 6½c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¾@4c; do. assorted papers, 5¼c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6¼@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 11½c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, small, 8¼c; do. medium, 8c; do. large, 7¾c; extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; bacon shoulders, 6c; do. clear sides, 6½c; ham sausage, 6½c; mess pork per bbl., $10 62½; leaf lard in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls., 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8½c; do. refined in tierces, 7¾c; do do. in half bbls, 8¼c; do do. in buckets, 8¾c; do. in 3-lb pails, 10c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¾cdo. in 6 lb pails, 9½c; dried beef, 10@11½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 60; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—₱ lb, 30@33c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, $1 00@1 25; raspberries, do. $1 30; strawberries, do, $1 05@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 10; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 10; corn, do, $1 10@1 45. Pickles, bbls, $6 50; half do, $3 75.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ₱ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ₱ bbl, $30 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $18 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $10 00; No. 3 large mackerel, $8 00; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; split shore do, $6 50; round shore do, $5 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 75; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 60@2 15; lake herring, $2 00; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $3 50; boneless hake, $3 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 30c; scaled herrings, 35c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ₱ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil (winter strained) 48@50c; No. 1 do, 45@47c; No. 2 do, 40@42c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, $4 00; sperm signal, 59c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 80; London layers, $1 90@2; Muscatels, $2 25; mat raisins, $3 50 ₱ mat; Valentia raisins, 7½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9¼@12¼c. Dates, 7½c ₱ lb. Currants, 4½@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 6@6½c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 15c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ₱ case, $5 50@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $5 00@6 00 ₱ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ₱ lb, 4¾@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country, 5½@6½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
February 12, 1879.

The crude market was a little firmer today, advancing slightly.

CRUDE.

United, 97@97¼c; shipment, $1 17½.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9½c; New York, 9½c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 95c; city, $1 05.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, FEBRUARY 12.—Cotton easy at 9 11-16@9 13-16c; futures quiet. Flour quiet and unchanged; receipts, 24,000 barrels; superfine State and Western $3 20@3 55; common to good $3 65@3 90; good to choice $3 95@4 50. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 141,000 bushels; ungraded 47@47¼c; No. 3 42@42½c; steamer, 44@44½c; No. 2 47¼c; new steamer 45½c. Oats quiet; receipts 41,000 bushels; No. 3 white 31½c; No. 2 white 32½@32¾c; western mixed 31@31½c; white western 32@34c. Hay quiet. Hops unsettled; yearlings 4@6c; Eastern and Western 8@12c; New York State 6@5c. Coffee active but lower; Rio cargoes 11@15¼c; job lots 11¼@16½c. Sugar quiet and unchanged; refining fair to good 6¾@6⅝c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 25@31c. Rice unchanged. Petroleum quiet and firm; United 96¼@97¼c; crude 8¼@9c; refined 9½c. Tallow steady at 6¾c. Rosin quiet and steady at $1 40@1 42½. Turpentine steady at 30c. Eggs firmer; western 21@22c. Wheat quiet and firm; receipts, 160,000 bushels; ungraded spring 96c; No. 4 do 82c; winter red 97c@$1 09; No. 3 do. $1 05½; No. 2 do $1 09¾@1 10; No. 1 do $1 10¼; steamer No. 2 do $1 07¾@1 08; ungraded amber $1 05@1 10¼; No. 2 amber western $1 09@1 09½; ungraded white $1 07@1 09; No. 2 do $1 07½; steamer No. 1 do $1 07@1 07¾; No. 1 do sales 37,000 bushels at $1 09@1 09¾, extra do sales 800 bushels $1 10¾. Rye quiet and firm; western and State 59¾@61¾c. Barley steady and unchanged. Malt quiet and unchanged. Leather quiet and unchanged; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middling and heavy weights, 19@21c. Wool dull; domestic fleece 27@40c; pulled 17@36c; unwashed 10@25c; Texas 13@23c. Pork unsettled; mess $8 85@9 00 old; $10 50 new. Beef dull and unchanged. Cutmeats dull; long clear $5 12½; short clear $5 37½. Lard dull and lower; steam $6 95. Butter dull; western 7@28c. Cheese firm; western 2@8c. Whisky firmer at $1 07½. Metals—Manufactured copper quiet; new sheathing $22 00; Ingot Lake $15 50. Pig iron steady; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@17 00. Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $4 25@5 25; clinch $4 30.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 12.—Flour—Demand good and tending upward; spring extra, $3 00@4 25; low grades, $2 00@2 75; western patent, $5 00@6 00; Minnesota, $6 00@8 00; winter extra, $4 00@5 25. Wheat active, firm and higher; No. 2 spring, 88⅞@89c cash; 89¾@89¼c March; 90¼@90⅝c April; No. 3, 75@@75¼c; rejected, 60c. Corn fairly active and a shade higher at 32@32½c cash; 32¼c March; 32⅝c April; 36¾c May; rejected, 29c. Oats unsettled but generally higher at 21⅝c cash; 21⅞c March; 22½c April; 24¾c May. Rye steady and unchanged at 44c. Barley in good demand and prices a shade higher at 78c. Flaxseed scarce and firm; poor to clear crushing, $1 25@1 30. Pork unsettled and lower at $9 62½@9 65 cash; $9 67¾@9 70 March; $9 82½@9 85 April; 10 00 May. Lard steady with a fair demand at $6 70 cash; $6 75 March; $6 82½@6 85 April; $6 92½@6 95 April. Bulkmeats in fair demand but at lower rates at $3 65, $4 80@5 00. Dressed hogs inactive and lower at $4 40@4 50. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 12,000 barrels; wheat, 71,000 bushels; corn, 114,000 bushels; oats, 21,000 bushels; rye, 3,700 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 16,000 barrels; wheat, 105,500 bushels; corn, 117,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels; barley, 13,000 bushels.

Close—Wheat active but a shade lower; 89¼c March; 90¼@90¾c April. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats irregular; 21¾c March; 22¼c April. Pork heavy and lower; $9 57½ March; $9 70@9 72½ April. Lard heavy and lower; $6 65 March; $6 75 April.

St. Louis—FEBRUARY 12.—Flour—firm and unchanged. Wheat strong and higher; No. 2 red fall, 96½@96¾c cash; 96¾@96¾c March; 98¾@98¾c April; $1 00 May; No. 3 do 98¾@98¾c April; $1 00 May; No. 3 do 93½c; No. 2 spring 82c bid. Corn active, firm and higher; cash corner, 32@32¼c February 32¾@32¾c March; 33¼@33½c April; 34¼@34¾c May. Oats higher but slow; No. 2, 24¼@24½c cash; no options. Rye scarce, firm and higher at 43½c. Barley dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet at $1 04. Pork inactive and lower; small lots $9 65@9 80. Lard dull and lower to sell; no sales. Bulkmeats easier; car lots 20 day cribs $4 70@4 80. Bacon active but lower; cribs $5 30@5 50; clear $5 30@5 55, outside delivered. Sweet pickled hams strong, ranging 7, 7½@8c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 17,000 bushels; corn, 61,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 1,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, none bushels; corn, none; oats, none bushels; rye, none; barley, 1,000.

Philadelphia — FEBRUARY 12.—Flour in good demand; superfine $2 25@2 75; extra $3 00@3 35; Ohio and Indiana family $4 75@5 25; St. Louis $5 00@5 75. Minnesota $4 25@5 00; high grades $5 75@7 50. Rye flour $2 75. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 06; amber $1 06½; white $1 06@1 07. Corn steady; steamer 42@43½c; yellow 44@44½c; mixed 43¾@44¼c. Oats firmer; white western 30@31c; western mixed 29@30c. Rye firm; western 53c. Provisions steady and unchanged. Lard firm and unchanged. Butter dull; New York and Bradford county, Pa., extra 21@23c; Western Reserve 16@20c. Eggs weak; western 18@19c. Cheese steady; western 8¼@8¾c. Petroleum quiet; refined 9¼c asked; crude 8¼@8¾c. Whisky weak at $1 08. Receipts—Flour, 2,500 barrels; wheat, 2,300 bushels; corn, 58,000 bushels; oats, 4,200 bushels; rye, 1,500 bushels.

Cincinnati—FEBRUARY 12.—Cotton—demand fair and market firm at 9¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady with a good demand; red and white 90@97c. Corn quiet and firm at 32½@34c. Oats—demand fair and market firm at 23¼@26¼c. Rye steady and firm at 51@52c. Barley dull and unchanged. Pork—demand fair and market firm at $10 00@10 25. Lard in fair demand; steam held at $6 70 cash; sales at $6 85 seller April. Bulkmeats strong; shoulders held at $3 65; short rib sold at $4 80@4 85 cash; $4 95@5 00 buyer March; $5 00@7 50 seller May; short clear nominal at $5 00. Bacon quiet and market firm at $4 25, $5 50@5 75. Whisky—demand fair and market firm at $1 02. Butter quiet and unchanged. Linseed steady at 65c.

New Orleans—FEBRUARY 12.—Cotton irregular; middling 9½c, low middling 9¼c; good ordinary 8¾c; net receipts, 8,696 bales; gross 9,620 bales; exports, Great Britain, 15,694 bales; France, 5,567 bales; continent, 3,882 bales; channel, 1,697 bales; coastwise, 4,751 bales; sales 4,000 bales; stock 360,897 bales. Pork—demand active; old quoted strong at $9 75@10 00; new $10 75@11 00. Lard—demand fair and prices higher; tierce held at $6 75@7 37½; kegs $7 00@7 75. Shoulders quoted loose at 4c; packed 4½@4¾c; clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 5¼c. Bacon—demand fair and prices higher; shoulders old 3¾@4c; new 4¼c; clear rib 6c; clear 6¼c. Sugar cured hams firm at 7¾@9¾c as in size. Bran firm at 65@68¾c. Others unchanged. Holiday and little doing.

Milwaukee — FEBRUARY 12 — Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat opened firm, advanced ¼c and closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard 98½c; No. 1 Milwaukee 96c; No. 2 Milwaukee 88¾c; February 88¾c; March 89¾c; April 90¾c; May 95c; No. 3 74¾c; No. 4, 67c; rejected 57½c. Corn higher; No. 2, 31½c. Oats firm and in good demand; No. 2, 20¼c. Rye firm and higher; No. 1, 43¾c. Barley firm and nominal; No. 2 spring, fresh, 74c. Provisions quiet and less firm. Mess pork, $9 70. Lard—Prime steam $6 80. Live hogs easier and quiet at $3 60@3 70; dressed hogs firm and in good demand at $4 30. Receipts—Flour, 9,000 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 8,600 barrels; wheat, 55,000 bushels.

Boston—FEBRUARY 12—Flour steady; superfine western, $3 00@3 25; common extras, $3 75@4 25. Wisconsin, $4 00@4 50; Minnesota $4 25@5 50; winter wheat St. Louis, $5 25@6 25; Illinois and Indiana, $5 00@6 00; Ohio and Michigan, $4 75@5 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring wheats, $6 50@8 25; winter wheats, $6 00@7 50. Corn quiet; different grades 49@51c. Oats quiet; No. 1 and extra white, 36@38c; No. 2 white, 34c@34½c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 33@34c. Rye, 60c. Receipts—Flour, 2,800 barrels; corn, 40,000 bushels; wheat, 8,500 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 725 barrels.

Louisville—FEBRUARY 12. — Cotton firm at 9¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red and amber 97c. Corn quiet; white 34c; mixed 33c. Oats steady; white 26c; mixed 25c. Rye quiet at 49c. Hay steady at $8 75@10 50. Pork steady and firm at $10 50. Lard quiet but steady; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do keg $8 25. Bulkmeats quiet at 3¾c, 4⅞c, 5@5¼c. Bacon scarce and firm; in fair demand at 4¾c, 5¼@5¾c; sugar cured hams 8¾@9¾c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

Boston—FEBRUARY 12.—Wool in good demand at previous prices; combing and delaine scarce; Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces 34@36c; Michigan and other fleeces 31@33½c; combing and deolaine 30@35c; for low and coarse 40@42c; for choice pulled 25@40c.

Indianapolis—FEBRUARY 12—Wheat higher; No. 2 red 95@97c. Corn steady at 31¾c; May 34c. Oats steady and unchanged at 22½@24c. Shoulders $3 62½@3 75 in bulk; clear sides $4 75. Lard $6 75. Hams 7¼@7½c.

Toledo—FEBRUARY 12.—Wheat steady; No. 1 white Michigan 96c; extra white Michigan 97c; amber Michigan, March, 98c; April, $1 00; No. 2 red winter, March, 98¾c; April, $1 00. Others dull and unchanged.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 12.—Business fair with commission houses. The jobbing trade improves slowly. Cotton goods firmly held. Stocks light. Prints in irregular demand. Dress goods more active. Men's wear woolens, quiet. Hosiery and underwear in good request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST,
WEDNESDAY, February 12, 1879.

CATTLE.

The receipts of cattle were light. Market rather slow. Prices a shade off from yesterday.

HOGS.

The receipts of hogs were 10 cars. Market fair. Philadelphias, $4 30@4 50; Yorkers, $3 90@4 10.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep were fair. Market slow at yesterday's prices, about 20c off from last week.

Chicago—FEBRUARY 12.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 26,000 head; shipments, 8,000 head; market dull and 10c lower; mixed packing $3 45@3 75; choice heavy $3 80@4 15; light $3 80@3 85.

Cattle—Receipts, 6,000 head; shipments, 2,600 head; market a shade easier; shipping cattle $3 90@5 25; butchers' lower; cows $2 40@3 30; bulls $2 20@3 20; stockers and feeders firmer at $2 90@3 80; and some good feeders at $4 40.

Sheep—Receipts, 2,500 head; shipments, 1,300 head; market unchanged at $3 70@4 60.

New York—FEBRUARY 12.—Beeves—Receipts, yesterday and to-day, 300 head; prices much the same as on Monday; 8@10¾c for poor to strictly prime, with bulk of sales at 9@10c. The feeling, however, was easier towards the close and favored buyers. Exporters used 600 head of fat cattle firm, fresh receipts at 9¾@10¾c. Shipments to-day and yesterday, 172 head live cattle and 1,800 quarters of beef.

Sheep—Receipts, for two days, 4,000 head; market quiet at 4½@5¾c for ordinary to prime, inside figure for heavy Canada ewes, culled from shipping stock, and highest mark for prime fine-wooled sheep, 100 lbs. average. Shipments, to-day and to-morrow, 600 carcasses of mutton.

Swine—Receipts, for two days, 14,300 head; no demand for live hogs; nominally $3 25@4 00 per 100 lbs.

Buffalo—FEBRUARY 12.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 2,125 head; increase for the week 125 cars; through consignments 253 cars; quotations down ¼@¼c; sales of choice shippers steers $4 90@5 25; good $4 40@4 75; medium $3 85@4 25, mixed butchers' steers $3 20@3 65; best grades disposed of.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 3,600 head; through consignments, 7 cars. Better feeling on best grades; offerings generally of good quality. Fair to good western sheep $4 30@4 80; choice $5 00@5 12½. No lambs on sale. All offerings disposed of.

Hogs—Receipts, to-day 5,175 head; through consignments 131 cars; market dull and declining for Yorkers; heavy grades steady; sales of Yorkers at $4 00@4 10; medium and heavy $4 00@4 25; store pigs $3 80@3 85; all sold; market closed weaker.

St. Louis—FEBRUARY 12.—Cattle—Demand active for shipping but a shade lower within the range; export steers at $5 00@5 35; good to choice heavy $4 70@5 00; butchers' strong and active $3 00@4 25; cows and heifers $3 00@4 00; other grades unchanged; receipts 1,700 head; shipments 500 head.

Hogs—Active firm and higher for Yorkers and Baltimores $3 65@3 85; packing range the same but packers lushest upon closer assorting; butchers' to fancy heavy $3 90@4 15; receipts, 8,300 head; shipments, 3,600 head.

Sheep—Strong and active at previous quotations; receipts, 800 head; shipments, none.

Cincinnati—FEBRUARY 12.—Hogs—quiet; good qualities scarce; common $3 25@3 65; light $3